

AX - I - DENT - AX

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company
and Subsidiaries



POLITICS



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NOTES FROM COMPANY PLANTS

Military Government

Excerpts from the farewell address issued by Major General Benjamin F. Butler upon his retirement as Military Governor of New Orleans, December 16, 1862. Great Britain sympathized with the southerners, hence Butler's allusion to that nation.

Citizens of New Orleans: It may not be inappropriate, as it is not inopportune in occasion, that there should be addressed to you a few words at parting, by one whose name is to be hereafter indissolubly connected with your city.

* * * I restored order, punished crime, opened commerce, brought provisions to your starving people, reformed your currency, and gave you quiet protection, such as you had not enjoyed for many years.

* * * The enemies of my country, unrepentant and implacable, I have treated with merited severity. I hold that rebellion is treason, and that treason persisted in is death, and any punishment short of that due a traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the clemency of the government. Upon this thesis have I administered the authority of the United States, because of which I am not unconscious of complaint. I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies of my country, and not to loyal friends. To be sure, I might have regaled you with the amenities of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death in caverns, as were the covenanters of Scotland, by the command of a general of the royal house of England; or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiers during the French campaigns; your wives and daughters might have been given over to the ravisher, as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the Peninsular War; or you might have been scalped and tomahawked as our mothers were at Wyoming, by savage allies of Great Britain, in our own Revolution; your property could have been turned over to indiscriminate "loot," like the palace of the Emperor of China; works of art which adorned your buildings might have been sent away, like the paintings of the Vatican; your sons might have been blown from the mouths of cannon, like the Sepoys of Delhi; and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare, as practised by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city towards the friends of the Union, before my coming, were a sufficient provocative and justification. But I have not so conducted. On the contrary, the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal acts punishable by every law, has been banishment, with labor, to a barren island, where I encamped my own soldiers before marching here.

* * * Come, then, to the unconditional support of the government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; remodel them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.



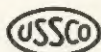
AX - I - DENT - AX

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United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and affiliated companies



UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

Number One State Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Fifty-seven William Street, New York City
Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

UNITED STATES STORES COMPANY

Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington

UNITED STATES FUEL COMPANY

Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
(Agents in all principal cities throughout the west)

UNITED STATES FUEL SALES AGENCY

Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

THE SUNNYSIDE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY

Eureka, Colorado

HANOVER BESSEMER IRON AND COPPER COMPANY

Fierro, New Mexico

HAMMON CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS

Nome, Alaska

FAIRBANKS EXPLORATION COMPANY

Fairbanks, Alaska

COMPANIA DE REAL DEL MONTE Y PACHUCA

Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico

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Political and Economic Forecast

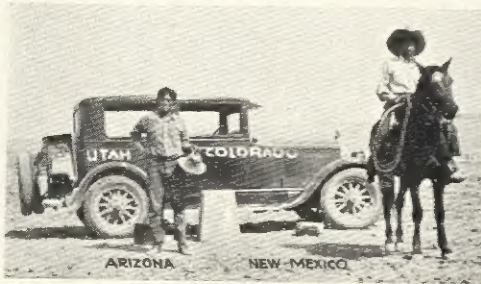
FORMER EXECUTIVE, LOCAL FINANCIER AND U. S. S. R. AND M. OFFICIALS
HOLD CONFERENCE AT FOUR CORNERS

By SARK MULLIGAN,* Forecaster, Ax-I-Dent-Ax

Four Corners, only point in the Union common to four states, was the scene of a most notable luncheon on October 17, when a former executive met there to discuss the political and economic situation with Mr. N. W. Rice of Boston, Massachusetts; Mr. O. J. Egleston of Fairbanks, Alaska; Mr. D. D. Muir, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. M. H. Kuryla of Pachuca, Mexico, and Mr. No-Chance-to-Win, well known local Navajo financier. Messrs. Rice, Egleston, Muir and Kuryla are officials of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company. Important decisions were released at the luncheon which climaxed a six-day conference.

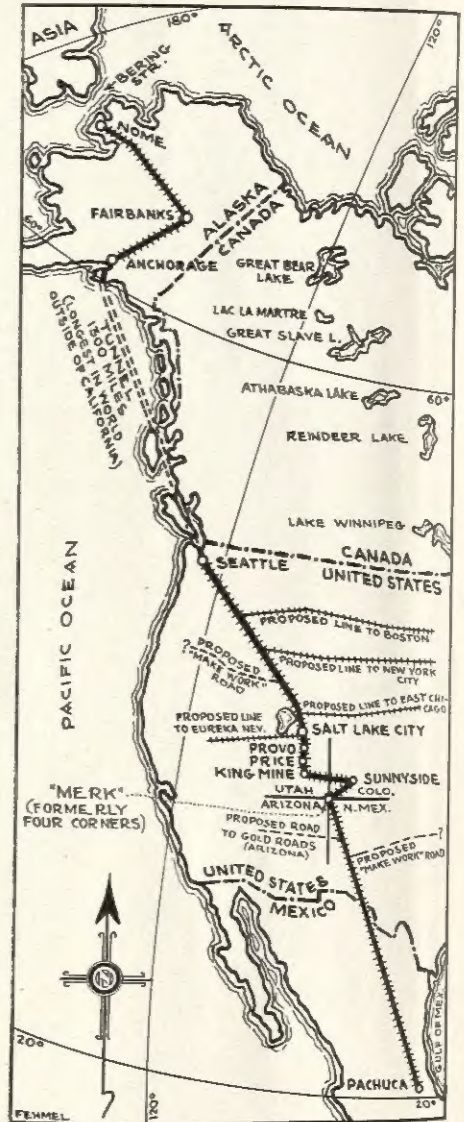
Members of the operating staff at the conference were unfortunately deprived of

the U. S. G. S. marker at Four Corners, throwing the railroad off the right of way and the party off its route.



John Short Hair, left, and son making arrangements for the luncheon.

the counsel of Mr. C. A. Hight, president of the company, who was unavoidably delayed. President Hight, Mr. G. W. Rathjens, chief engineer of the company, and Mr. G. S. Anderson, vice president of the Utah Railway Company, are engaged in surveying a short southern link of the Utah Railway which, when completed, will connect Nome, Alaska with Pachuca, Mexico. The new line will run through Four Corners, the name of which will be changed to MERK in honor of those who held the first business meeting there. President Hight and his party planned to attend the luncheon but did not arrive until late in the afternoon. It appears that Mr. Rathjens mistook Shiprock for



Utah Railway when completed.

*Mr. J. J. Mulligan, superintendent of the U. S. S. Lead Refinery, Inc., Grasselli, Indiana, an anti-nepotist, wishes it distinctly understood that he and your correspondent are not related in any way; we are pleased to make this plain.

During the conference, the municipal police at Shiprock offered to take the former executive for a ride in recognition of what he had done in Boston. He declined and upon his arrival at Four Corners stated that he found the thirty-two-mile walk very exhilarating.

A Dutch lunch was provided for the visitors by resident Indians; the former executive did not avail himself of their hospitality, however. Mr. No-Chance-to-Win, who forgot his pocketbook, and your correspondent were guests of the former executive at luncheon.

After the luncheon was served a temporary organization was effected, of which the former executive was made chairman; he made the first address, speaking extemporaneously, having lost his spectacles on the way to Four Corners.

After discussing in great detail his political plans for the next twenty-five years, the former executive devoted considerable time to the customs and habits of the Navajo country. One thing in particular which attracted his attention was the use of "Trading Post" signs on commercial institutions in place of "Country Store" signs common in Vermont and adjoining states. He said that while he does not practice economy personally, he has labored with his people for years to induce them to be thrifty. It was his opinion

that if the store signs now in use throughout New England were replaced with "Trading Post" signs, it would impress upon citizens there the urgent necessity of looking after their personal interests when entering a place to do business. The former executive stated that he had learned a few Navajo words since his arrival. There was one word, however, which he was unable to comprehend and the correct interpretation of which no one had been able to convey to him. This was the frequently used Navajo expression "gimme," which, as most tourists know, is Navajo for "What can I do for you?" He expressed the opinion that a wider vocabulary was desirable and recommended that the curricula of the Indian schools be extended, regardless of cost, to include such words as "take it," "no charge," etc.

The former executive is a strong believer in descriptive names such as "long hair," "big feet," etc., prevalent among the Navajos. It was pointed out that this system of nomenclature might be confusing in establishing family connections. He replied that it would be a safeguard during political campaigns in compelling a candidate to run for office under his descriptive name.

He was asked for his opinion regarding the financial future of the United States. Knowing his willingness to speak freely



President Hight and party lost near Shiprock.

and fully on all topics, his audience expected him to make a valuable and lengthy contribution. His only comment was "I do not choose to say."

Mr. Egleston was called upon to discuss the political situation. It was his opinion that if the present incumbent were re-elected and the dominant party gained control of both Houses, they might administer affairs in Alaska, whereas if the opposing candidate were elected, with legislative bodies of the same political complexion, they would assume control. Since it is an unwritten rule of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company that officials not engage in politics, Mr. Egleston requested that he not be quoted on this point. He is in charge of gold dredging operations in Alaska and for that reason did not believe it was ethical to touch on the silver question, considered by some a political issue during campaigns. On climatic conditions, however, he expressed himself freely. It appeared to be his opinion that it might be colder at Fairbanks, Alaska, in winter than in Four Corners in summer. As an engineer, however, he did not wish to speak definitely until he had made a more thorough investigation.

Mr. Kuryla of Mexico made an exceedingly valuable suggestion. He said that it was the opinion of some investigators that

chili, a food common in Mexico, also in the vicinity of Four Corners, derived its sharp taste from an admixture of peppers with beans and that the Mexican Government and the Compania de Real del Monte y Pachuca had expended huge sums of money in an effort to determine whether or not the peppers made the chili hot. He believed that a joint commission of the two countries, Mexico and the United States, should be appointed to carry on extensive research work for at least ten years along these lines. When he pointed out that agriculture, the railroads and labor would benefit from this program and that the products of the laboratory could be used to feed the unemployed, his audience broke into applause. Mr. Kuryla suggested that the findings, which would presumably follow the ten-year deliberations of the joint commission, be bound in goatskin and distributed to every taxpayer in the United States. While these might not be read, taxpayers would see where their money had gone.

Mr. Muir of Salt Lake City was the next speaker. He launched at once into a detailed discussion of the "staggering plan" and remarked that he had noted with pleasure that burros in the vicinity of Four Corners were staggering under their loads. He said that if present conditions continued, the "staggering plan"



The luncheon at Four Corners

would probably become prevalent throughout the United States for both man and beast. It was his theory that one night shift should be staggered with another, eliminating the day shift; this plan would also make for economy in daylight saving. Mr. Muir stated that he believed this would bring about a great improvement in climatic conditions at Four Corners. He expressed the hope that an elaborate Government agency would be established, through which arrangements could be made to provide continuous moonlight. All who heard Mr. Muir agreed that his ideas were very constructive and one of the first projects taken up by the Four Corners' Chamber of Commerce, after its organization, will be a consideration of his plans.

Mr. No-Chance-to-Win followed Mr. Muir and complimented Mr. Kuryla highly on his suggestion to have the work of the joint commission put out in goatskin bindings. He stated that there was no market for goatskins and this plan would provide one. By way of reciprocity, Mr. No-Chance-to-Win proposed that the hinges on the goatskin covers be made of silver, with corners of the same material. This was considered by all present as the most comprehensive and workable silver relief plan ever suggested at any conference.

Mr. Rice made the concluding remarks. It was his thought that a similar meeting should be held at Four Corners in 1942, at which time a financial forecast for the preceding decade could be made with safety, following the usual conservative policy of his company. Mr. Rice stated that he had derived great benefit from the conference and would like to do something magnanimous in return and that, in his opinion, there was an opportunity to do so at this time. On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he offered a resolution that there be extended to the four states, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, a vote of thanks for the use of the grounds.

TWELVE HOURS WITHOUT A PRESIDENT

From midnight, March 3—when the term of office expires—until the hour on March 4 when the new President-elect takes the oath of office, the United States is without a President.

BURIAL PLACES OF THE PRESIDENTS

Washington.....	Mt. Vernon, Va.
John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.
Jefferson.....	Monticello, Va.
Madison.....	Montpelier, Va.
Monroe.....	Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.
Jackson.....	Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Van Buren.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
W. H. Harrison.....	North Bend, Ohio
Tyler.....	Richmond, Va.
Polk.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Taylor.....	Springfield, Ky.
Fillmore.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Pierce.....	Concord, N. H.
Buchanan.....	Lancaster, Pa.
Lincoln.....	Springfield, Ill.
Johnson.....	Greenville, Tenn.
Grant.....	New York, N. Y.
Hayes.....	Fremont, Ohio
Garfield.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur.....	Albany, N. Y.
B. Harrison.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
McKinley.....	Canton, Ohio
Cleveland.....	Princeton, N. J.
Roosevelt.....	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Harding.....	Marion, Ohio
Wilson.....	Washington, D. C.
Taft.....	Arlington, Va.

WHEN A STUMP SPEAKER USED A TREE STUMP

As the Presidential campaign progresses, old phrases drawn from the storehouse of history reappear in American speech and writing. Of these phrases, "taking the stump" is one of the most familiar. Though tree stumps are disappearing from the old frontier, today's politicians are said to be "taking the stump" when they start on speaking tours.

The phrase originated in early days when the stump of a tree was not only used as a platform by the political orator but as a pulpit by the traveling preacher. In pre-Revolutionary times the padre on horseback frequently found no other cathedral in which to hold services than the wide open spaces dotted with tree stumps. Like the politician, he spoke from a stump.

"Stumping for Harrison" was a common phrase during the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of the ninth President of the United States, William Henry Harrison. Attributed to the Middle West, the term was indigenous to all districts where forests were being cleared to make way for settlements.—The New York Times Magazine, October 9, 1932.

Items, Literature and Personals

HOLDEN INTERESTS RETAINED IN CLEVELAND DAILIES

On January 7, 1842, the first issue of the Plain Dealer appeared and the city (Cleveland) wondered at its strange name. It was a four-page weekly devoted, after the manner of the times, largely to political discussion. The two Grays were joint editors and publishers. A. N. Gray withdrew from the partnership early in 1845. Thereafter until his death in 1862, the Plain Dealer was controlled and for the most part owned by the younger brother who was an aggressive editor, publisher and leading citizen.

The Plain Dealer Publishing Company was organized in 1877, with Armstrong in control. In April, 1885, a group of Cleveland citizens, headed by Liberty E. Holden, and including Charles H. Buckley, father of the present United States Senator from Ohio, Robert J. Buckley, bought the Plain Dealer. At the same time this group joined with the owners of the Cleveland Leader for the purchase of the Cleveland Herald, which was then the city's oldest newspaper—both morning and evening.

The Holden group and the Leader group divided the assets of the Herald between them. The Plain Dealer took the physical property and the advertising contracts; the Leader took the circulation. The Herald disappeared, except as its name was perpetuated in the name of the News and Herald, thereafter published as the evening edition of the Leader.

Mr. Holden died in August, 1913, and the Holden estate passed under control of trustees, two of them being Mr. Bole and Guerdon S. Holden, son of Liberty Holden.

The Plain Dealer, October 5, published this statement by Ben P. Bole, as president of the Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Company, of which Elbert H. Baker has been chairman of the board since the election of Major Bole to the presidency:

"Plans were completed Monday by which the Forest City Publishing Company will become owner of the entire capital stock of the Plain Dealer Publishing Company, publishers of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and of the Cleveland Company, publishers of the Cleveland News.

"B. P. Bole has been elected president of the Forest City Publishing Company. The directors of the company will be B. P.

Bole, George M. Rogers, John S. McCarrrens, Dan R. Hanna, Jr., John A. Hadden, G. S. Holden and I. F. Freiburger.

"The policies, officers, management and location of the Plain Dealer remain unchanged."

The Press, editorially commenting upon the new set-up, October 4, said:

"The News announces it will continue its past policies and will remain a Republican newspaper. The Plain Dealer, too, announces it will continue its own traditional policies and politics, heretofore known as independent Democratic."—Editor & Publisher The Fourth Estate, October 8, 1932.

HOPE IS VOICED BY SILVER MEN

That the silver question is not partisan, but is concerned only with economics, was the substance of a resolution passed Monday by the American Silver Producers' Association at their annual meeting in the Hotel Utah.

The resolution declared that the status of silver is reasonably satisfactory because members are awaiting with confidence the coming international economic conference.

W. Mont Ferry, president of the association, expressed the group's attitude that the use of silver as a primary money is coming to be increasingly regarded as necessary to strengthen the credit structure of the world.

Members urged the reelection of Mr. Ferry as president and Henry M. Rivers of Nevada as secretary. Ballots will be mailed out to the 2,000 members of the association within a short time.

The meeting confirmed the election of the following directors: Robert Tally, president of the United Verde Copper Company, Arizona; Jesse F. McDonald, president American National Bank, Leadville, Colo.; Jerome A. Day, president of the Tamarack & Custer Consolidated Mining Company, Idaho; Stanley A. Easton, vice president, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company, Idaho; James R. Hobbins, vice president, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Montana; J. C. Kinnear, general manager, Nevada Consolidated Copper Company; Mr. Ferry; E. J. Raddatz, president, Tintic Standard Mining Company, Salt Lake; Frank M. Smith, director, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company; Erle V. Daveler, vice president, Nevada Consolidated Company,

From Various Sources

New York; W. R. Wade, consulting engineer, Park City Consolidated Mining Company, Salt Lake; F. H. Brownell, vice president, American Smelting and Refining Company, New York; C. F. Kelley, president, Anaconda Copper Company, New York, and F. Y. Robertson, vice president of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company, of New York.—Salt Lake Tribune, October 11, 1932.

ANTI-HITCH HIKE LEGISLATION

With thousands of men and women, and even children lining the highways seeking free transportation in private automobiles, AAA motor clubs should warn motorists to ignore the signals of these "hitch-hikers." While the great majority of them are law-abiding and appreciative of a lift, other hundreds have a criminal motive in seeking a ride. To guard against these the car owner must refuse lifts to all unknown persons.

Soliciting of rides along the roadside or "hitch-hiking" is now prohibited in at least eight states, namely, Oregon, Minnesota, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

In addition, there is widespread sentiment for similar legislation in other states and it will be a live subject for some forty legislatures convening for regular sessions in 1933.

The unemployment situation, of course, has greatly increased the number of hitch-hikers. Thousands of people have attempted to use this means of drifting from place to place in search of a job. They are also encouraged by newspaper feature stories.—"Green Light," AAA, Washington, D. C.

A VISIT TO LONDON DOCK

Before leaving the (London) docks we visit the 126-year-old wine vault, where we feel that the search for Guy Fawkes on that memorable night in 1605, when he attempted to blow up the House of Parliament, is being repeated, for at the bottom of a short flight of steps the visitor is handed a quaint little lamp at the end of a long stick. The reason for this illumination is soon apparent, as the 3½ acres given up to the storage of half a million gallons of wine, is almost in total darkness. An extraordinary place, truly, for whichever way you peer into the semi-

darkness above, you will see arches, and nothing but arches, stretching out as far as the eye can see, and most of them covered with a queer fungus caused by the fermentation of the various wines, for no matter what the season of the year, the temperature of the vault is always kept at 60 degrees.

Here for over a century, every kind of wine you have ever heard of has been stored in casks under such varied names as pipes, hogsheads, quarter-casks, butts and puncheons. We are glad to get out into the sunshine and fresh air again.—James H. Wallis' Letter From London in Roosevelt Standard.

CHAMBER NAMES MINES CHAIRMAN

W. H. Eardley, assistant manager of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company, was chosen chairman of the chamber of commerce mining committee Friday noon at the chamber building. A. G. Mackenzie, secretary of the Utah chapter, American Mining Congress, was named vice chairman.

A committee consisting of Dr. D. A. Lyon, Mr. Eardley, Adolph Soderberg, Glen B. Walker and Joseph Wirthlin was appointed to take charge of the mining exhibit at the state fair, October 1 to 8.—Deseret News, September 23, 1932.

HOW IS BUSINESS?

It's getting better. Of course, it's getting better. Less banks are failing. Fear is decreasing. Banks will loan 70 per cent on Government Bonds. Less mortgages are being foreclosed, etc., etc. But—there has to be a radical change somehow, somewhere or civilization, for which millions of men have fought and died, will go to hell. In the winter of 1931, we had to beg 18 million dollars for Unemployed Relief in New York City. We are now told that in the winter of 1932, we will have to beg 25 million dollars—and this in the richest city in the world. The pity of it! —John Howie Wright in Postage & the Mailbag, October, 1932.



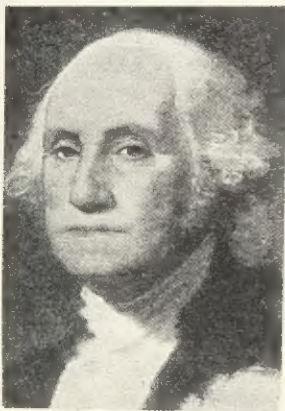
Presidents and Political Parties

By EDGAR M. LEDYARD

It was necessary, at the close of the Revolutionary War, to set up a permanent form of government and some of the statesmen of the day believed that a strong central type like that in force during the conflict would destroy the identity of the colonies and impair their rights.

During the formation of the Constitution its enactors were divided into two factions, later known as two political parties—the Federalist and Republican. The Federalists believed in a strong central government, whereas the Republicans believed that the control of the government should be retained by states and individuals. In theory, the Republicans today are comparable to the Federalists and the Democrats to the Republicans in the time of Jefferson. While the Constitution of the United States does not provide for nor prohibit the formation of political parties, its enactment brought them into existence.

The Constitution is the creation of the Federalist party, while the first ten amendments, known as the "Bill of Rights," adopted and submitted by the First Congress at its first session and ratified by the states, represent the efforts of the old Republican party. It will thus be seen that one political party was responsible for the formation of the Constitution and another for the first ten amendments, under which this Government has operated since its inception.



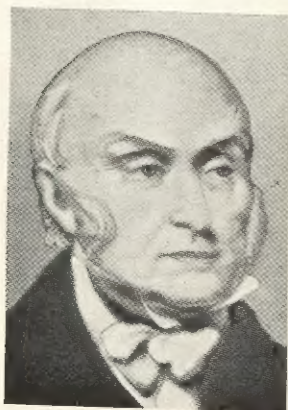
Washington

With the exception of Washington, every President of the United States has been elected on a party platform.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799), first President of the United States, received the vote of every elector since he was not the candidate of a party. He was not given to theorizing on government but was essentially a man of action and an administrator. Most of his energies were devoted toward preserving the Union and strengthening the central government. He served two terms.

John Adams, who thought that the rich and well-born and the able should be set apart in the Senate from other men, was a leader of the Federalists during Washington's administration, while Thomas Jefferson, a "well-born" aristocrat, espoused the cause of the Republicans and made democracy a political issue in opposition to Adams.

During the administration of Washington, states' rights and the slavery question arose. He was called upon to put down the whisky rebellion, relations with France and England brought forth the Neutrality Proclamation, Jay's Treaty was ratified and negotiations were carried on with Spain and France in reference to the navigation of the Mississippi river. Washington was a Federalist in principle.

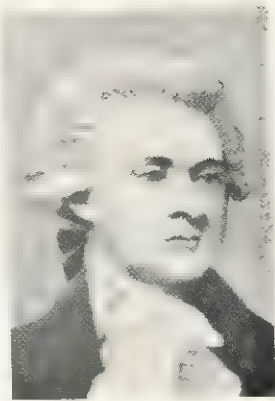


John Adams

JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826) served one term as a Federalist and was the first President to live in the White House. During his administration Adams was beset with difficulties with France; his attitude toward that nation was aggressive. A treaty with France was concluded in 1800. The Federalists were in charge of both Houses when the Alien and Sedition Acts, aimed toward foreign immigrants, were passed. These Acts were the result of fear of the Republicans on the part of the Federalists. Albert Gallatin, a native of Switzerland and a member of the House of Representatives, vigorously opposed the Alien and Sedition Acts; Thomas Jefferson supported him and brought to public attention the alleged despotic acts of the Federalists.

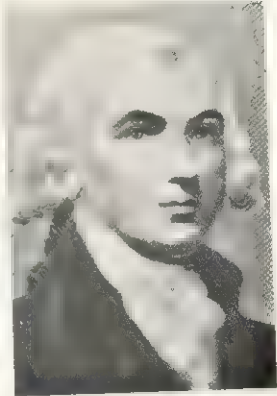
THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826) served two terms as a Republican. The work of Jefferson is best expressed

in the epitaph on his tombstone which he wrote himself: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." During Jefferson's administration the population of the United States numbered some 5,500,000 people. The United States was, at that time, an agricultural section with only eleven principal cities and towns. Of these, only Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston and Charleston would now be regarded as cities—if so regarded—and Philadelphia was the largest with 70,000, New York next with 60,000. The distinguishing act of Jefferson's administration was the purchase of Louisiana Territory in 1803. Jefferson was the first of the Presidents to be inaugurated in Washington. Burr was Jefferson's leading opponent in the 1800 election and received an equal number of electoral votes; the House of Representatives decided the election in favor of Jefferson.



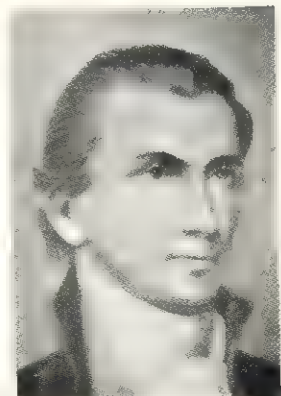
Jefferson

JAMES MADISON (1751-1836), fourth President of the United States and a Republican, served two terms. Madison had a distinguished career before he became President. Adams' difficulties with France could hardly be termed a war and Madison may really be called our first war President. During his administration the war with England, called the War of 1812, occurred. At the beginning of Madison's administration the country was almost agrarian in character but enforced manufacture of goods changed the complexion of the country. With the coming of industry, new economic forces were introduced. Manufacturers called for protection and the Tariff Act of 1816 was passed in response to their request.



Madison

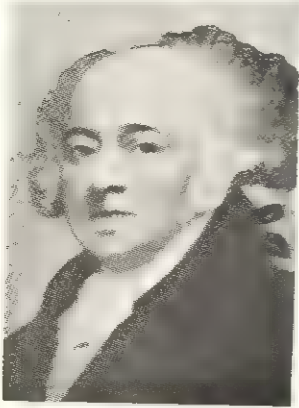
JAMES MONROE (1758-1831), a Republican, served two terms. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, the Continental Congress, one of the builders of the Federal Constitution, United States Senator, Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, England and Spain, Secretary of State and also Secretary of War under Madison. He was well qualified for his position and a man eminently fitted to guide the country through a period of development. The outstanding event of Monroe's administration was the enactment of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 although the policy was in reality enforced before that time. During Monroe's administration the Russian treaty of 1824 was negotiated, fixing the parallel of 54-40 as the dividing line between American and Russian settlements and also opening navigation and fisheries of the Pacific to both nations. In international affairs, the Missouri Compromise was the leading feature of Monroe's administration. This administration was known as the "era of good feeling."



Monroe

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1767-1848), a Federalist, served one term. Adams, who has the distinction of being the only President who was a son of a former President, was fitted in every way for his office. He was liberally educated and served as Minister to Holland, Portugal and Prussia before he became President. After he resigned from the Senate, he became a professor at Harvard and then served as Minister to Russia and England and was Secretary of State under Monroe, during which time he negotiated the Florida purchase. The administration of

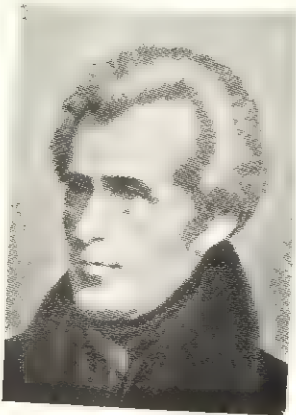
John Quincy Adams is a good illustration of an honest, intelligent man, with excellent qualifications, being elected during an inopportune period in view of his qualifications. Had he been elected four years or eight years previous, his administration might have been designated a success as was that of Monroe, who leaned heavily upon Adams for advice. Adams made several mistakes, however, particularly in regard to



J. Q. Adams

foreign policies which he did not negotiate successfully. The tariff bill he signed was the worst one, up to that time ever enacted. He tried to inaugurate a system of public improvements which met opposition throughout the country generally and particularly in the South. During the administration of Adams the British West India ports were closed to American commerce. It was Adams' idea to extend the influence of the United States over South American republics and he appointed representatives and Congress voted money to send United States delegates to Panama to meet at a congress of American Republics. There was so much delay and opposition that the United States delegates did not arrive at Panama until after the congress adjourned and, in fact, the whole affair was farcical. The tariff of 1823 was called the "Tariff of Abominations" and "a political job." In some cases tariffs were levied on material not produced in the United States and in other cases the tariff on raw material produced abroad and in the United States was raised without any corresponding increase in the tariff on goods manufactured from such products. The many mistakes of Adams did not break his inflexible will and he continued in public life after his retirement from the Presidency. In many respects he was the most remarkable President the United States has ever had. He had the courage of his convictions; was at first a Federalist, then a Republican and last of all a Whig - party lines or political dignity didn't bother John Quincy Adams.

ANDREW JACKSON (1767-1845), a Democrat, served the United States as President for two terms. The election of Jackson was due mainly to the alleged failures of Adams' administration and the desire on the part of people for a change. Some writers have construed the election of Jackson as a triumph of the common people over the monied class for Jackson was a man of the people. He was born in the backwoods, obtained a smattering of law but attained his reputation through a military career. He was without any formal knowledge of military tactics but was a natural strategist, a man of personal courage, indomitable will and an opportunist. While the Democrats of today point him out as an exemplar of the party, he was the most absolute despot who ever sat in the Presidential chair. Jackson believed that the people of the United States should govern but his faith in himself to proscribe the methods was never shaken. The Bank of the United States was ruined and the tariff was lowered to the lowest possible point without losing the support of the West and the North.



Jackson

The eight years of Jackson's administration, however marked a great era of improvement in the United States. While Fulton built the *Claremont* in 1807 and Lake Erie had a steamer as early as 1818, steamboats for transportation came into general use and saw their first great development during Jackson's administration. Likewise, the first railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, was begun under Adams' administration but its development and that of other railroads was carried on so vigorously during Jackson's administration that by 1836 there were nearly 2,500 miles of lines in operation and in the decade following 1836, 5,000 more miles of railroad were built; part of these were begun during Jackson's administration. The building of railroads brought great changes in the iron and coal industry. Iron was needed for the construction of railroads and coal was required for the smelting

of the iron and for use in furnaces of locomotives. The use of coal in locomotives led to the use of the same fuel in heating dwellings and the gas in coal was used for illuminating streets and buildings. American literature was placed on a firm foundation, education, especially that of colleges and secondary schools, was revived.

During Jackson's administration of government for the people, the wealth accumulated in fewer hands; individuals ceased to dominate concerns, corporations taking their place; stock speculations boomed and money institutions of a private character were established. Thus there was laid in a Democratic administration, the foundations for machinations during later alleged Republican mis-rule.

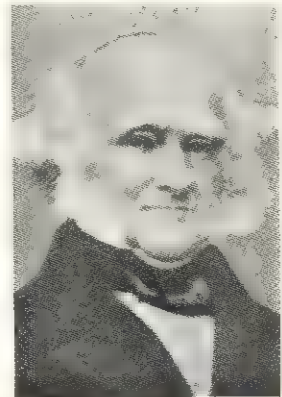
Jackson was an individualist and anyone who helped him was his personal friend; anyone who opposed him was his personal enemy. His administration marked the beginning of the Spoil System in politics. It was Jackson's idea that those who had been in office some time were corrupt. He removed more than a thousand officials during the first nine months of his administration about seven times as many as had been removed during all the previous Presidential administrations. Anyone who had worked for Jackson was presumed to be honest and efficient and was awarded accordingly.

Jackson held few cabinet meetings and depended chiefly upon what little advice he sought from his personal friends whom he designated as "men of ability." The "kitchen cabinet" came into existence during his administration. During Jackson's administration the question of states' rights arose. The leader of federal domination was Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and of states' rights, Robert Hayne of South Carolina. Hayne used loose language and Webster's speech has been called "historically unsound." While the debate of Webster and Hayne will always remain a great classic in the annals of the United States Senate. Jackson didn't concern himself with the points on either side. When matters reached a crisis during the Nullification Period, 1832-33, and South Carolina proposed to substitute states' rights for national authority, Jackson settled the matter through the following pronouncement: "If a single drop of blood shall be shed there (South Carolina) in opposition to the laws of the United States, I will hang the first man I can lay my hands on, upon the first tree I can reach." On Jefferson's birthday Jackson terrified the southerners with the following toast. "Our Federal Union; it must be preserved." When Benjamin F. Butler was Military Governor of New Orleans he made use of this famous saying with his characteristic invective. The people of New Orleans had erected a splendid equestrian monument to Andrew Jackson in recognition of his winning of the battle of New Orleans. Butler noted that the base had no inscription and he caused the above phrase of Jackson to be carved on it. The monument now portrays the victory of Jackson and the humor of a New Englander.

During Jackson's administration the control of the Senate fell into the hands of his enemies. Clay and Webster succeeded in passing a vote of censure against Jackson to which Jackson replied that he protested against the action of the Senate and invited impeachment which he stated was the only way that the President could be reached. He also told the Senate that he would interpret the Constitution to suit himself and was not bound by decisions of the Supreme Court since his branch of the Government was entirely independent from the other two. As soon as Jackson's friends gained control of the Senate, the vote of censure was erased from the records.

A study of Jackson's administration indicates that the more democratic the government, the greater the power of a single individual in it. A hundred years have brought no change and the same is true with regard to Mussolini in Italy, Stalin in Russia and Hindenburg in Germany. Jackson's men first called themselves Democratic Republicans, then dropped the word Republican and became known as Democrats. Jackson's administration may be called the beginning of the national Democratic party as we have it today.

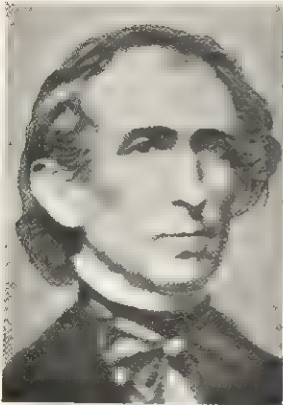
MARTIN VAN BUREN (1782-1862), a Democrat, served the country for one term following the administration of Jackson, to whose policies he was pledged. Jackson was no



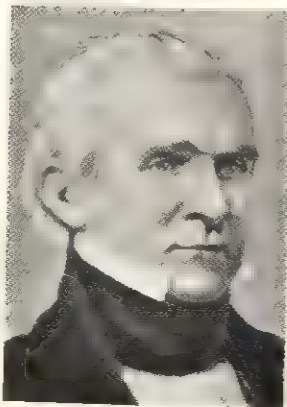
Van Buren



W. H. Harrison



Tyler



Polk

sooner out of office than a panic occurred. Van Buren was designated by some as a self-seeking office monger but he proved himself to be a man of principle, enabled to withstand the strain of a financially unsuccessful administration. Van Buren was mostly occupied in trying to hold together the Democratic party. During his administration the Independent Treasury, or Sub-Treasury system was inaugurated.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (1773-1841), a Whig, was a son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Harrison was a military hero and his supporters were anti-Volsteadians. Harrison's campaign has been called the "log cabin, hard cider campaign." Hundreds of log cabins were built, placed on wheels and supporters of Harrison drank hard cider publicly in front of the cabins. Harrison's opponent was Van Buren, Democratic incumbent, who was pictured as "indifferent to the sufferings of the people," "sitting in a stuffed chair in the White House, eating out of a gold spoon." Harrison's supporters proposed to substitute a log cabin, a stump and a barrel of hard cider for the alleged sumptuous White House and its furnishings. Harrison died within a month after he was inaugurated.

JOHN TYLER (1790-1862), a Jeffersonian Republican, succeeded Harrison to the Presidency and served one term. Tyler was a lawyer, a member of the legislature of Virginia, Governor of that state and a Senator from the same state before he became Vice President. Tyler was a Whig only in the sense that he was opposed to Jackson. In reality he was a constructionist and a states' rights man. That he was a state's rights man was shown during his later life when he was a delegate to the First Confederate Congress; he died, however, before the Congress met. Tyler was opposed by a very hostile majority in both houses which passed a law to charter a new national bank; Tyler was opposed to it on alleged Constitutional grounds and vetoed it. Every member of Tyler's cabinet resigned except Daniel Webster who stayed in office to conclude certain negotiations with Great Britain over the northwest boundary question which was settled during Tyler's administration. Texas was annexed and some of the Oriental ports were thrown open through a treaty with China.

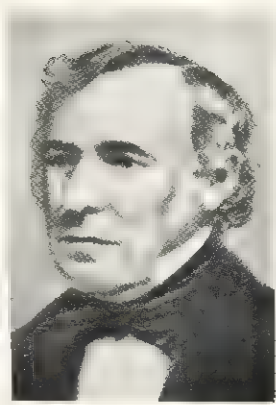
JAMES POLK (1795-1849), a Democrat, succeeded Tyler as President and served one term. The Polk family name was originally Pollock. During Polk's administration the war with Mexico occurred, the Oregon treaty was concluded, the Walker Tariff was negotiated, the Mormons settled in what is now Utah and gold was discovered in California. The country was prosperous during the operation of the Walker Tariff and some writers have stated that the prosperity was due to the tariff. Others regard it as a free trade measure while opponents say that reductions on the rates were only about one-sixteenth those of 1842. Others claim that the prosperity of the country was due to the war with Mexico, rapid settlement, increase in foreign immigration, extensions of the railroads, increase in farming and the introduction of agricultural machinery.

ZACHARY TAYLOR (1784-1850), a Whig and a military leader, succeeded Polk and served only part of one

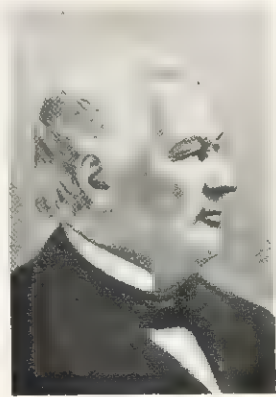
term; he died while in office at the White House on July 9, 1850. Taylor owned a sugar plantation and slaves in Louisiana. He owed his election to his military reputation, took no interest whatever in politics and brought to the White House what might be called a local viewpoint. It was his original idea that the northerners were aggressors in all matters relating to slavery and that the southerners were martyrs. Soon after he settled in Washington, however, he fell under the influence of Wm. H. Seward of New York, a pronounced anti-slavery man and a leader in political thought. Taylor changed his opinion regarding northerners and decided that the addition of more free territory would be beneficial to the Union. He sent commissions to California and New Mexico to urge them to come into the Union. California acceded at once and Taylor announced that California would come in as a free state, which disconcerted the southerners who hoped that this rich new territory would be added to slave territory. Clay introduced his compromise in 1850. While this is spoken of as a compromise, the South gained much more than the North. Calhoun, Republican, was the southern slavery extremist; Wm. H. Seward was the champion of anti-slavery measures. Had Taylor lived through his term, California would probably have been admitted without a compromise. In the famous compromise of 1850, five points were agreed upon: (1) California was admitted as a free state; (2) slave trade was prohibited in the District of Columbia; (3) there was no restriction as to slavery in Utah and New Mexico; (4) Texas was paid \$10,000,000 to satisfy her claim to a portion of New Mexico; (5) a severe fugitive slave law was agreed upon and passed.

MILLARD FILLMORE (1800-1874), a Whig, succeeded Taylor as President and served during the remainder of Taylor's term. During the latter part of Fillmore's administration slavery and anti-slavery feeling ran very high. It was heightened by the publication of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Huge editions of the book were published and read in the North and South. Lincoln met Mrs. Stowe after the Battle of Bull Run and greeted her as "the little woman who caused this great war."

FRANKLIN PIERCE (1804-1869) was nominated by the Democrats and elected, notwithstanding the sentiment aroused through the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Pierce served one term. He was a lawyer and a member of the New Hampshire legislature, the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate before he became President. He attained some distinction during the Mexican war as a brigadier general. During Pierce's administration the slavery question became very heated. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced, an alleged violation of the Missouri Compromise. It was during the discussion over this that Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas became prominent in the political field. Feeling ran very high on the Kansas border and a civil war broke out between slaveholders in Missouri and abolitionists in Kansas; the latter were secretly aided by New Englanders and others in the North. The massacre of John Brown's sons at Pottawatomie inspired Brown to enter on a partisan career which ended with his execution at Harper's Ferry.



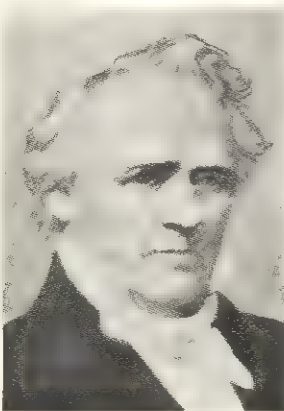
Taylor



Fillmore



Pierce



Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN (1791-1868), a Democrat, was elected in 1856 and served one term. Buchanan was a lawyer, a Pennsylvania legislator, a member of the House of Representatives, Minister to Russia, United States Senator and Secretary of State before he was made President. During the campaign in which Buchanan was elected, there were four candidates in the field. Public opinion was divided during the election and remained so throughout Buchanan's administration. During his administration the country drifted toward civil war. The southerners seized forts, arsenals and arms without resistance; the administration remained passive. Horace Greeley stated that the southern states had a right to form an independent nation and throughout the North expressions were current that the erring sisters of the South should be allowed to depart in peace. When James Buchanan went out of his office, his successor was facing the greatest crisis the United States has ever known.



Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865), was the second candidate of the Republican party; John C. Fremont, candidate in 1856, was the first. During the election of 1860 there was a great deal of division in the ranks of the two major parties. Four men competed for the Republican nomination for President William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Simon Cameron and Abraham Lincoln. Of these candidates, Lincoln was the least known nationally and few, if any, realized the magnitude of his humanitarian instincts, his firmness, his great common sense and his marvelous insight into human affairs.

The Democrats were likewise divided. The northern Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. The southerners in the convention insisted that the northerners should not only advocate slavery but admit that it was morally right. The northern Democrats refused to do this and the southerners withdrew and nominated John C. Breckinridge. The Constitutional Union party, composed of moderate men and remnants of the "Know Nothing" party, nominated John Bell of Tennessee.

Lincoln immediately placed his rivals in important positions. Seward was made Secretary of State, Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Cameron, Secretary of War. Seward, at first antagonistic toward Lincoln, became one of his strongest advocates and greatest admirers. Chase remained as head of the Treasury department until he was appointed Chief Justice. Cameron was displaced by Edward M. Stanton, who carried on his office vigorously until after the close of the war. Of the many outstanding qualities of Lincoln, perhaps the greatest was his ability to select the proper person for office regardless of his personal feelings. Another unusual quality was his ability to secure the greatest measure of assistance from his subordinates, doing this through his eminent fairness, sense of humor and ability to minimize trivialities.



Johnson

Before Lincoln was sworn into office six states seceded—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor was one of the three or four fortifications under Federal control in the South and when this was bombarded and seized on April 14, 1861, the Civil War was precipitated. Lincoln's

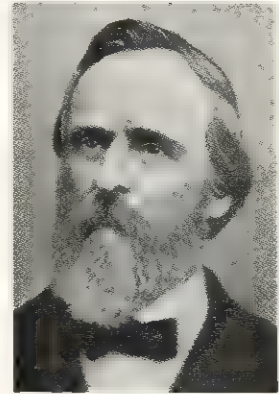
call for 75,000 volunteers may be called the first of his state papers, all of which were able and lucid statements of conditions. At the outset of the Civil War the loyal northerners outnumbered the loyal southerners four to one. Slaves in the South performed menial work for the southerners whereas white labor was called upon to do this work in the North. The southerners were in better physical condition than the northerners and they were able to mobilize and put larger forces into the field at the outset of the war. On the other hand, the northerners were accustomed to handling big financial matters, the North was growing through immigration and settlement; railroad lines were being opened in the North and the liberal homestead act invited and secured settlers. The southern ports were blockaded and the conflict finally settled down to a merciless grind of extermination. The marvelous thing about the South was that she could, near the close of the Civil War, apparently muster almost as many men as the North, possible only through a merciless conscription and the arousing of public opinion to a fanatical point.

During the Civil War a presidential election occurred in which the South did not participate. There were three candidates in the field, Lincoln, McClellan and Fremont. The adherents of Lincoln believed that he had shown wisdom in his war policy. Those who nominated John C. Fremont thought the war should be prosecuted more vigorously and that slaves should have active participation in it against the South. While George B. McClellan had been, after Robert E. Lee, General Winfield S. Scott's choice of a man to lead the northern armies, McClellan became a candidate on the Democratic ticket to suspend hostilities against the South. Lincoln's running mate was Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, a Democrat. Fremont, regarding whose loyalty to the North there could be no doubt, withdrew; McClellan carried only two northern states, New Jersey and Delaware, and one border state, Kentucky. Lincoln and Johnson received 212 electoral votes out of 233. After Lincoln's reelection preparations were made to prosecute the war more vigorously than ever.

During the early part of the war, Virginia was the scene of operations. The Battle of Bull Run was at once a victory and a defeat for the Confederates. Many of the southern soldiers thought that the war was over after the Battle of Bull Run and left for their homes. The capture of New Orleans in 1862 was a severe blow to the Confederacy. Lee's invasion of Maryland gave Lincoln his opportunity to issue a proclamation on September 22, 1862, that he would on January 1 of the succeeding year declare all slaves free in any part of the country in rebellion against the United States. The Emancipation Proclamation was at first looked upon with disfavor by some and there has been considerable dispute over the legality and effective force of the document. In the end, however, the Emancipation Proclamation found favor and strengthened the position of the North. The Vicksburg campaign of 1863 was a victory for the North in two ways. Vicksburg was captured, severing the Confederacy in that section and Grant's ability as a military leader was brought to the attention of Lincoln. In June, 1863, Lee led the flower of the southern army into Penn-



Grant



Hayes



Garfield



Arthur



Cleveland



Benjamin Harrison

sylvania in a desperate attempt to carry the war into the North. Lee's defeat was the beginning of the end. The Atlanta campaign of 1864 crushed opposition in Georgia and South Carolina; just before Lincoln was assassinated, Grant and Lee faced each other at Appomattox.

Lincoln visited Richmond, Capital of the Southern Confederacy, after Lee surrendered. He was assassinated April 14, 1865, exactly four years after the fall of Fort Sumter.

ANDREW JOHNSON (1808-1875), a Democrat, served the remainder of Lincoln's term. He was the son of a porter, Jacob Johnson; his mother was the maid in the inn where Johnson worked. Johnson rose through sheer ability but never forgot his lowly beginnings nor the fact that he was a tailor by trade. While he was Governor of Tennessee he made a broadcloth suit for his friend, Judge W. W. Pepper of Springfield, Tennessee; the Judge in turn fabricated shovel and tongs for Governor Johnson's fireplace. Johnson was a partisan and believed that the Confederacy should be punished. When he assumed office the generous policy outlined by Lincoln for the South was changed. As a result of his reconstruction policy, and particularly his attempt to remove Secretary of War Stanton, he was impeached by the House of Representatives and tried by the United States Senate. The vote was 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. His conviction failed since his antagonists lacked the necessary two-thirds vote.

ULYSSES S. GRANT (1822-1885) was originally a Whig but became a Republican during Lincoln's administration and served two terms as President. Grant's Democratic opponent in 1868 was Horatio Seymour who supported Johnson's plan of reconstruction. Grant was supported by those who believed in the more amicable policy suggested by Lincoln. In 1872 Grant was opposed by Horace Greeley, a Liberal Republican who was also nominated by the Democrats. Greeley, a great journalist, influenced many people through his New York Tribune, the leading journal in the North at that time. In the election of 1872 many of the Liberal Republicans deserted Greeley and many Democrats were unable to vote for him on account of his radical attitude during the war. As a result, Grant was swept into office by a huge majority. He was a military man and took no personal interest in political affairs, depending in the main upon advice from others. Likewise, he was a poor financier and late in life became involved in debt. He repaid his creditors when he wrote his memoirs which were completed as he was being eaten away by a cancer.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1822-1893), a Republican served one term. The controversy surrounding the election of Hayes may be found in another part of this magazine. Hayes inaugurated a definite policy toward the South, removed the soldiers who were in office there and turned local administrative affairs over to the people of the South. Hayes began his administration under a cloud since his election was brought about by questionable methods. The Democrats, who were in the majority in the House of Representatives at the beginning of his term, gained control of the Senate and did everything they could to hamper his administration—succeeding to a large extent. Hayes car-

ried on his work in a quiet, dignified way which excited the admiration of both Republicans and Democrats.

JAMES A. GARFIELD (1831-1881), a Republican, served from March 4, 1881, to September 19 of the same year. Garfield, like Lincoln, was born in a log cabin. Poverty and hard work during his youth were not campaign talk—they were real. At the age of sixteen he left home in search of work. He was employed as a laborer on a canal and secured a preparatory and college education entirely through his own efforts. He was a successful campaigner in the '50's and rose through distinguished service to the rank of major general during the Civil War. He served in Congress from Ohio for a number of years and when James G. Blaine became a Senator from Maine, Garfield became the Republican leader of the House of Representatives. In 1880, the same year that he was nominated for President, he was elected to the United States Senate. Grant, who had served two terms as President, was brought out of retirement in 1880 by the Republican bosses of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois after the unsuccessful administration of Hayes. These men and their followers, known as "Stalwarts," were insistent that Grant be nominated in violation of the unwritten law, "No third term." Blaine of Maine and Sherman of Ohio were the leading opponents of Grant; Garfield, a dark horse, was nominated on the thirty-third ballot after the cry was raised, "Anything to beat Grant." During the campaign Garfield was subjected to almost every form of violent personal abuse. "329" were mystic figures seen everywhere and alleged to represent the payment of \$329 for Garfield's support of the Credit Mobilier. While the leaders of the Stalwart Republicans had nothing to do with the assassination of Garfield, a member of the party was undoubtedly inflamed to commit the deed through their activities. Garfield was the second President to be assassinated in office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR (1830-1886), a Republican, served the remainder of Garfield's term. During Arthur's administration the Democrats lost control of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The outstanding feature of the administration was the re-establishment of the Civil Service Commission which has functioned actively since that time.

GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908), a Democrat, served two terms with an interval of four years between them. Cleveland's opponent was James G. Blaine, a Republican. Cleveland extended the Civil Service Reform system. He was maligned while in office but is now regarded as an outstanding President. He was a vigorous opponent of pensions for those who did not, in his opinion, merit them. During Cleveland's administration the McKinley Tariff was modified and the Sherman silver law repealed. He was opposed by members of his party.

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1833-1901), a Republican, defeated Cleveland in 1888 and was in turn defeated by Cleveland in 1892. During Harrison's administration the tariff rates were raised. The Democrats objected to the raise in the rates but the Republicans insisted that the industrial development of the country had been so great that under the high tariff manufactured goods were no lower than under



McKinley



Roosevelt



Taft



Wilson



Harding



Coolidge

the low tariff of 1860. Harrison was an able lawyer but reserved, unsociable, disinclined to confer with the public and not popular with the people. Harrison, a grandson of William Henry Harrison, was a general in the Civil War, active on commissions and a member of the United States Senate before he was elected President.

GROVER CLEVELAND was elected President in 1892 on the Democratic ticket and served four years.

WILLIAM McKINLEY (1843-1901), a Republican, was elected President in 1896 and reelected in 1900. He was assassinated on September 6, 1901. During McKinley's administration the war with Spain was carried on. Cuba became an independent country under the protection of the United States and the United States assumed control of the Philippine Islands. Not everyone understands, perhaps, that the United States does not own the Philippine Islands and a citizen of the United States living there is subject, to a certain extent, to the same control that would be exercised over him in a foreign country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1919), a Republican, succeeded McKinley as President and was elected President in 1904, serving about seven years. Roosevelt was in some respects our most spectacular President; he was a voluminous author, a student of western history, fond of athletics, and had an outstanding personality. He was unsuccessful as a candidate for the Presidency on the Progressive (Bull Moose) ticket in 1912. During his administration he fostered Government control of public resources and encouraged conservation measures.

WILLIAM H. TAFT (1857-1930), a Republican, was elected President in 1908 and defeated for reelection in 1912. He was prepared for public office through heredity, associations, education and social position. Taft possessed a judicial mind rather than a political one and while affable and, in reality, democratic, never captivated public opinion. Much of his political success was due to the work of Theodore Roosevelt, from whom he became somewhat alienated. Taft, eminently fitted for the judiciary, was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1921 and served in that capacity until illness compelled his resignation in 1930.

WOODROW WILSON (1856-1924), a Democrat, an educator and a statesman, was elected President in 1912 and reelected in 1916. It was Wilson's gigantic task to carry on the duties of President of the United States during the World War. Of an aristocratic nature, he was a humanitarian at heart and entered the World War only after repeated demands that the United States participate. A slogan of his second election was, "He kept us out of war." While this slogan did not originate with Wilson, he was aware that it was being used and knew its significance—the gaining of sentimental votes. It is highly improbable that Wilson or any other man who was President of the United States could have kept this country out of the conflict. Academically at least, Woodrow Wilson had a greater grasp on political events in American history than any other President. He studied causes and effects rather than parties and personalities and this may have led him to follow somewhat the practice of Andrew Jackson in send-

ing someone out to make an investigation and after considering their report, drawing his own conclusions rather than conferring with partisans.

WARREN G. HARDING (1865-1923), a Republican, was elected President in 1920. He was a newspaper man in early life, later served in the State Senate of Ohio, was Lieutenant Governor of that state, and then United States Senator from Ohio. During his administration the Conference for the Limitation of Armament was held, the tariff was revised, immigration was restricted, a responsible budget system was installed, a program for the aid of wounded, sick and disabled war veterans was inaugurated, the soldiers' bonus bill was vetoed and tax laws of import were passed. Harding was a man of commanding presence, a speaker of unusual ability, with simplicity of manner and dignity of bearing. President Harding passed away at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, August 2, 1923.

CALVIN COOLIDGE (1872), a Republican, succeeded Harding to the Presidency on August 2, 1923, and was elected President in 1924, serving a full term. He graduated from Amherst College in 1895 and in 1899 became city councilman in Northampton. From 1899 Coolidge held city, state and United States offices almost continuously until he retired in 1929. Coolidge never courted public favor and, after consideration, decided matters promptly and finally. He was an economist both in time, energy and money and, outwardly at least, did not allow himself to be disturbed by rumors or reports.

HERBERT HOOVER (1874—), a Republican and the present incumbent, was the first man elected to the Presidency born west of the Mississippi river. Equally unique is the fact that he was a successful Pacific coast candidate, something thought impossible twenty-five years ago. Hoover was educated as an engineer at Stanford University and for nearly twenty years after he graduated was engaged in mining enterprises in the United States, Australia, Africa, Europe, and Asia. Hoover served as food administrator under President Wilson from August, 1917, to June, 1919, and acted in other appointive capacities. He was United States Secretary of Commerce during the administration of Harding and Coolidge.



Hoover

Political Office-Holders

The Presidency has been "approached" from so many angles that no procedure could be outlined through which a young man might reasonably expect to attain to the highest office in the United States. Washington was a universal choice; he was followed by "party" Presidents. Jackson, Taylor, Harrison and Grant were "military" Presidents and, in fact, military records have often been used advantageously in political campaigns. A few have succeeded to the Presidency through the office of Vice President; Roosevelt and Coolidge made sufficient impression upon the country to be elected for another term. Some of the Presidents have been plainly political accidents, others compromises.

Political campaigns are conducted with all of the bellowings and behaviors of wars. After the glamor of the election is over, those who succeed hold jobs literally as well as politically. The ones elected are in exactly the same position as the heads of companies who must carry out policies and meet the payrolls; the defeated candidates may be compared to those out of a job—they tell those in authority how things should be done.

After the political appointments are doled out, those elected to office settle down to one of two things—they carry out the promises of the party and their own convictions or they begin to repair their fences for reelection. The procedure last named is followed in many cases and it is obvious under these conditions that they must resort to almost every expedient to succeed themselves in office. Opposition may be expected from members of their own party as well as from those of the opposing party; internal dissensions are usually acrimonious.

The mantle of charity, however, must be thrown over office-holders since the "office bug" is more infectious than any form known in nature.

The Devious Paths

GAMBLERS

In 1869, "The Sights and Secrets of the National Capital: A Work Descriptive of Washington City in All Its Various Phases," by Dr. John B. Ellis made its appearance. Dr. Ellis dealt with the lower side of Washington as well as the better. Excerpts from Chapter XXIV, "Gamblers," follow:

Washington is the paradise of gamblers, and contains many handsome and elegantly fitted-up establishments. It is said that at least one hundred of these "hells" were in full blast during the war. The number has been greatly reduced by the departure from Washington of the vast army of persons temporarily sojourning in that city for various purposes during the Rebellion.

The majority of these establishments are located on "Pennsylvania Avenue," or in the streets leading immediately from it. You may recognize them by the heavily-curtained windows through which the gaslight shines dimly, by the general air of silence and mystery which pervades the whole place, and by the brightly-lighted hall, over the door of which shines the number of the house in heavy gilt letters. Some of these houses are furnished magnificently, and provide their guests with suppers and wines of the most superb quality.

Every thing is done to draw custom. The best houses are fitted up in a style of magnificence which is princely. The floors are covered with the richest and most yielding carpets, so soft that the tramp of a thousand men would scarcely awaken an echo in the gorgeous apartments. The walls and ceilings are exquisitely frescoed and adorned with choice works of art. The furniture is costly and tasteful. Heavy close curtains of the most sumptuous materials cover the windows and exclude all noises from without and deaden all sounds within. Splendid chandeliers, with scores of gas jets shining through the rooms, and negro servants, exquisitely dressed, attend your every want with a grace and courtesy positively enchanting.

The table and wines are free to all, and you can play or not, as you please. Few have the assurance, however, to partake of such magnificent hospitality without making some return, and generally lose a few dollars during the evening, by way of payment.

A Congressional Gambler

Armed with a card, I sought one of the more famous of the four known to the better I beg pardon the upper class of the sporting fraternity. I found the number brightly gilt on the transom light, by the red glare of a chandelier, in the most frequented part of Pennsylvania Avenue. Entering the unlocked door, I passed along the handsomely carpeted hall, and ascending the stairs, found myself at a door closed and locked, and gave the bell-pull a jerk, that was responded to in a second by a pair of bright eyes peering at me through a small grating that I had not before observed. I put before these watchful eyes the magic bit of pasteboard I held, and immediately the door flew open and exhibited a well-dressed mulatto, who invited me to walk in; and, following this guide, I ascended more stairs, passed along another hall, and was ushered into a large, well-lit, handsomely furnished suite of rooms. On my right was a sideboard, glittering with decanters and goblets, on every side were paintings that came under the popular head of "old masters," and some under that of old mistresses; and at the further end of the last room, under a huge painting of a tiger, large as life, that looked like a hearth, very gorgeously framed, stood the fatal green table, where men wagered their money and lost their souls.

There were few in the room, and those few were, singly or in groups, reading the papers, or conversing in a subdued tone, or sipping quietly from glasses of mixed drinks. The proprietor came forward in an easy, courteous manner, and bade me welcome. He was a man of sixty or sixty-five years of age, with a white head of hair so evenly and regularly combed out that it suggested a wig, and flowing whiskers, English cut, of the same snowy tint. A smile sat amiably in his gray eyes, and lingered about his forehead and nose, but faded out near the mouth, that was as poison-cold and rigid as that of an executioner. He had the firmly-fixed, old, stilted politeness of Virginia, that goes so well with the peculiar dialect that comes from the much-abused African—as, indeed, the manner does.

Where Wanton Fancy Leads—Rowe

I have given the interior in detail, for the description will serve for all of the four first-class establishments. This is one of the oldest in Washington. Here you meet your Congressman, your rich contractor, your head of the "ring," and respectable navy and army officers. This was the favorite haunt of the late Thad. Stevens, now eulogized, lamented, and sainted—he who is so well canonized, and was so lately canonaded.

But, to return to our mutton: I made the knowledge of this wicked interior many years since, and I cannot give a better illustration of the fascinations of the den than by relating the manner of it. I was passing through the rotunda of the Capitol immediately after the adjournment, for the day, of Congress, when I encountered, as I shall call him the Hon. Dick Dashall, M. C., from a border State.

"For what are you heading, mine ancient?" he asked, locking his arm in mine.

"Making for my daily indigestion, called a dinner," I replied.

"You don't mean to say that you have had a dinner since coming to Washington? That's all nonsense. But I say, pay for the hack, and I'll show you a dinner."

This sentence was uttered in the good fellow's most insinuating, confidential, and fascinating manner.

"Dick," I said solemnly, "I know what that means, and I won't do it."

"Nonsense. I want only the princely meal. I promise not to gamble. I am in earnest; you may carry my purse—that is the most solemn assurance of earnestness that I can give. Now come."

I permitted myself to be persuaded, and we drove to the place I have described. It was the hour of dinner, and the guests were taking their places at the glittering board. Dick was hailed with delight. One and all knew that he had, for weeks back, been on the reform, and they laughed merrily on seeing him in the old haunt again. The dinner was superb. The choicest wines threaded their glittering way through the rarest dishes, and for nearly two hours the gay crowds ate, drank, smoked and talked. It would startle many of your readers were I to give the names of the guests about that table.

The dinner over, Dick lingered. I could not get him away. He wished to watch the playing for a few minutes. Then he demanded a V out of his purse to pay for the dinner.

"But you promised me—"

"Well, yes; but we can't sneak off like loafers, without paying for our dinner. Come, give me a V, and I swear I'll go then like a gentleman."

I reluctantly gave him the golden five. Unfortunately, it won. Again I urged him to go, but he persisted in his determination to pay for the dinner, and so continued playing. In despair, I at last abandoned my friend, carrying away his purse, believing that the best way to stop his gambling.

At ten o'clock I went to his room, to find it deserted. I waited an hour without seeing him return. I went away, and came back, but found no Dick. At last, about midnight, I sought the hell I have described. The rooms were partially deserted, and at the table I found my friend with a pile of gold at his elbow.

"Has he won all that?" I asked of his cousin, an old habitue of the place.

"Devil a bit!" he replied; "he has been checking out his pay and mileage, and for hours has been running up and down like a rotten bucket in a well."

I knew that remonstrance would be useless, and standing by, I watched the varying run of luck, sometimes favorable to the player, but generally against him. At last, long hours after my arrival, he seemed to take the down train without brakes, and lost all.

The day was just breaking over the white dome of the Capitol, and the yet sleeping town, when we emerged from the hell, and turning to my friend, I said:

"Well, Richard, what do you think of yourself along about this time?"

"That I am, as I always have been, and will be forever and forever, a d——d fool."

AX - I - DENT - AX

SAFETY FIRST

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Salt Lake City, Utah, November, 1932

KEEP THE BALLOT FREE

In the early days of the Republic it was difficult for candidates, especially for the leading offices, to appear personally before the people and, as a result, issues were limited, political feeling ran high and campaigns were acrimonious. The candidates of today can reach all large centers through railroads and air lines and contact remote places through the press and the radio. The public schools have prepared the mass of the voters for citizenship and they should be able to draw their own conclusions regarding issues and candidates.

Some hold that only those who cast their ballots intelligently and in the interest of public welfare should be allowed to vote while others insist that every adult should have the right of suffrage. Legislation on the elective franchise has resulted in restrictions in voting, mostly along the lines of residence, sex, property ownership, payment of taxes, literacy and moral character. It has always been generally agreed that children, lunatics, idiots, aliens and convicted criminals be denied

the right of suffrage. In recent years there has been a tendency to extend the franchise along sex lines. Whether a citizen who pays no taxes should be allowed to vote on matters involving the use of public money has been the subject of heated discussions. During the past year there has been a movement to deny the right of suffrage to those who receive public alms.

It is the undeniable right of any candidate to influence voters through proper argument from the platform, in the press or over the radio. The use of certain other influencing factors, however, may be questioned. There is a universal agreement among honest people that candidates should not buy votes although this practice is carried on secretly. Able-bodied voters should not be conveyed to the polls but this is also done. A question may be raised regarding the propriety of those in minor offices or in lower Government positions devoting their time, paid for by taxpayers, to the support of a partisan candidate. A straw ballot is, in reality, a pre-election elimination contest; if conducted honestly it certainly influences public opinion to an extent not contemplated by those who gave citizens the right to vote and if carried on dishonestly it fosters corruption and should certainly be abolished.

It is plainly the privilege of the highest executive and the humblest employe of a corporation to think and vote as each one pleases. Either one may have more education, more knowledge and more information regarding political affairs than the other. It is likewise the privilege of each to work, so far as he can with perfect propriety, in the interests of a particular party. It is unbelievable that either would willfully do anything against his own interests and, in a broad sense, their interests are mutual. Too much zeal may work against the best interests of a company. The average merchant does not turn his place of business into a political headquarters since he has learned that it costs him patronage.

The secret system of balloting was designed to prevent corruption at the polls and protect the voter from improper external influences. Attempts of any organization to influence voters through threats or intimidations of any kind will only lead to retaliatory measures and the undermining of our democratic form of government.

CHOOSING A PRESIDENT

The qualifications for a voter in a Presidential election are the same as those of a voter for the more numerous branch of the State Legislature. In 1845 Congress prescribed the Tuesday following the first Monday in November of each leap year as the day for choosing Presidential electors; the only exception was 1900—not a leap year due to a time correction. While the election on this day is called a Presidential election, in reality no votes are given for President and Vice President but only for certain electors. The real election of the President occurs some two months later.

The electors in each state, who have received a plurality of the popular vote, assemble at the State Capital on the second Monday in January following the election. They vote in distinct ballot for President and Vice President, one of which must not be a resident of their state. This is one of the reasons why a political party never nominates a President and Vice President from the same state. Three duplicate lists are made, giving the names of all the persons voted for as President or Vice President and the number of votes for each. These lists are then signed by all the electors, sealed and certified. A special messenger, generally an elector, takes one of the lists to the president of the Senate in Washington; another list is sent by mail to the same officer and the third list is deposited with the United States district judge of the district in which the electors meet.

The count of the electoral vote occurs on the second Wednesday in February following the meeting of the electors. Both houses assemble in the House of Representatives hall. The president of the Senate opens the certificates and the count is begun. The vote of a majority of all the electors appointed is necessary to the choice of both President and Vice President. Unless there are contested elections over disputed returns, or no one receives a majority, the count is a mere form and the result of the presidential election is generally known a day or two after it is held.

Ordinarily the entire electoral vote of a state is cast for one candidate. The table in the parallel column shows some exceptions. For example, in 1916 seven of the West Virginia electors voted for Hughes and one for Wilson; in 1904 seven of the Maryland electors voted for Parker and one for Roosevelt; in 1908 two Maryland electors voted for Taft, and six for Bryan.

ELEVEN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

☐ DEMOCRAT ☒ REPUBLICAN
☒ THIRD PARTY ☐ TERRITORY

[illegible]

In Politics Nothing

Washington on Prohibition

Washington entered into an agreement with Philip Barter, a gardener, whereby the latter agreed to keep sober and never drink except on certain occasions. The following contract was facetiously entered into:

"Four dollars at Christmas, with which to be drunk four days and four nights; two dollars at Easter, to effect the same purpose; two dollars at Whitsuntide, to be drunk for two days; a dram in the morning, and a drink of grog at dinner, at noon. For the true and faithful performance of all these things, the parties hereunto set their hands, this twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, 1787."

Caledonian Candor

The executive mansion and departments in Washington now stand on land once owned by David Burns. Washington believed that Burns should donate this to the Government; Burns disliked to donate any building lots. On one occasion Washington addressed the following remark to Burns: "Had not the Federal City been laid out here, you would have died a poor to-bacco planter." To which Burns replied, "Aye, mon! an' had ye nae married the widow Custis, wi' a' her nagurs, you would hae been a land surveyor today, an' a mighty poor ane at that."

Liquor Pays National Debt

Daniel Webster, like many other men of his day, often imbibed too freely at the dinner table. On one occasion Webster rose, apparently forgot what he was about to say and his prompter whispered "Tar-iff," after which Webster began his speech as follows: "The tariff, gentlemen, is a subject requiring the profound attention of the statesmen. American industry, gentlemen, must be—" (nods a little). Prompter: "National Debt." Webster: "And, gentlemen, there's the national debt—it should be paid (loud cheers, which rouse the speaker); yes, gentlemen, it

should be paid (cheers), and I'll be hanged if it sha'n't be—(taking out his pocket-book)—I'll pay it myself! How much is it?" The last question was asked of a gentleman near him with drunken seriousness, and, coupled with the recollection of the well-known impecuniosity of Webster's pocket-book it excited roars of laughter, amidst which the orator sank into his seat and was soon asleep.

What Clay Thought of Jackson

"Mr. Adams, you well know, I should never have selected if at liberty to draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a President. But there is no danger of his (Adams) election now or in time to come. Not so of his competitor, (Jackson) of whom I cannot believe that killing two thousand five hundred Englishmen at

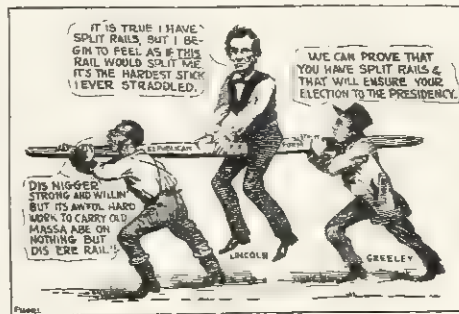
New Orleans qualifies for the various, difficult, and complicated duties of the Chief Magistracy."

What Jackson Thought of Clay

"So, you see, the Judas of the West has closed the contract and will receive the thirty pieces of silver. His end will be the same. Was there ever witnessed such a barefaced corruption in any country before?"

Jacksonian Resistance Reduced

During Buchanan's time a Democratic constable pursued his Republican quarry through a corn field and creek to a swamp, where the pursued took refuge on a tree stump, drew his bowie-knife and, as the constable approached, addressed him as follows: "Now, Mr. Constable, you want to take me, and I give you fair warning that if you attempt to climb this stump, by the Eternal! I'll take you!" The constable, who had been about the courthouse enough to learn some of the technical terms used in returning writs, went back to the 'squire's office and indorsed upon the warrant: "Non est inventus! through fieldibus, across creekum, up stumpum, non comeatibus!"



Lincoln Accused of Straddling—1860

(From a contemporary cut)

Is Contemptible—Beaconsfield

Fair and Democratic

When the electoral votes for the eighth President of the United States were being counted in the presence of the two houses of Congress, Senator Henry Clay remarked to Vice President Van Buren with courteous significance, "It is a cloudy day, sir!" "The sun will shine on the 4th of March, sir!" was Van Buren's confident reply. Van Buren was right; on March 4, 1837, the sun shone brightly from a cloudless sky as President Jackson escorted Van Buren to the Capitol.

Randolph and Holmes

On one occasion John Tyler, adherent of Jackson, tried to annoy John Holmes, a northerner, and asked him what had become of the political firm once mentioned in debate by John Randolph as "James Madison, Felix Grundy, John Holmes and the Devil." Mr. Holmes arose at once and replied: "I will tell the gentleman what has become of that firm. The first member is dead, the second has gone into retirement, the third now addresses you, and the last has gone over to the Nullifiers, and is now electioneering among the gentleman's constituents. So the partnership is legally dissolved."

White House Life-Saving Station

When Mrs. Hayes presided over the White House the use of liquor at banquets was strictly forbidden. Apparently Mrs. Hayes didn't know all that was going on from the following account of her dinners:

"True, no wine glasses obtruded themselves, no popping of champagne corks was heard, no odor of liquor tainted the air fragrant with the perfume of innocent, beautiful flowers. Many wondered why oranges seemed to be altogether preferred, and the waiters were kept busy replenishing salvers upon which the tropical fruit lay. Glances telegraphed to one another that the missing link was found, and that, concealed within the oranges,

was delicious frozen punch, a large ingredient of which was strong old Santa Croix rum. Thenceforth (without the knowledge of Mrs. Hayes, of course) Roman punch was served about the middle of the state dinners, care being taken to give the glasses containing the strongest mixture to those who were longing for some potent beverage. This phase of the dinner was named by those who enjoyed it 'the Life-Saving Station.'"

Patriotism—Not "Bull"

During Tyler's administration Ole Bull, celebrated violinist, gave a concert at Washington, attended by the most fashionable society. During one of his most technical and exquisite performances, General Felix Grundy McConnell, Representative from the Talladega district of Alabama, shouted, "None of your high-falutin' but give us Hail Columbia, and bear down on the treble!" "Turn him out!" was heard on every side and a detachment of police was directed to remove him. Unfortunately the police were political appointees while "Mac" was not only the handsomest and most athletic member of the House but was "well primed"

on this occasion. After the small army had attacked him with clubs, he was finally removed.

Strutting by Proxy

Candidates today are not the first to be accused of having their speeches written by others. Andrew Jackson's first message attracted considerable attention. The day after it was delivered, Jackson met his old and intimate friend, General Robert Armstrong and said, "Well, Bob, what do the people say of my message?" "They say," replied Armstrong, "that it is first-rate, but nobody believes that you wrote it." "Well," replied Jackson, good-naturedly, "don't I deserve just as much credit for picking out the man who could write it?"



Log Cabin-Hard Cider Campaign—1840

(From a contemporary cut)

Compania de Real Del Monte y Pachuca

C. A. FREDELL, Correspondent

Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico

MINE SUPERINTENDENTS LOST TIME ACCIDENT RECORD OF MINES, CIA. DE REAL DEL MONTE Y PACHUCA MONTH OF AUGUST, 1932

SUPERINTENDENTS	MINES	Shifts for Month		Acci- dents Month		Rate per 1000 Shifts		Acci- dents year to date		Rate per 1000 shifts year to date		Rate year 1931
		Month	Month	Month	Month	Month	Month	year to date	year to date	year to date	year to date	
O. Jensen	Camelia y Paraíso	11,996	6	500	97,940	43	439					.374
J. J. Clifford	Santa Ana	18,037	8	.444	132,043	55	417					.390
J. T. Lewis	San Juan Pachuca, etc.	12,482	13	1.041	92,337	96	1,040					.944
J. G. Reilly	Purísima Concepcion, etc.	12,302	1	.081*	99,916	32	.320†					.348
W. Morgan	La Rica--San Jose	42,603	44	1.033	316,351	294	.929					1.081
A. Montiel	Santa Margarita	20,235	14	.692	148,129	98	.662					.774
TOTALS AND AVERAGES		117,655	86	.731	886,716	618	.697					.631

*Low man for August, 1932, as related to rate per 1,000 shifts. †Low man for year to date.

LA CRUZ DE LOS CIEGOS

In the early part of the nineteenth century it was the custom for most Mexican cities to collect an excise tax from all visiting and itinerant merchants. The place for collecting this tax, from the pack trains coming into Pachuca from Real del Monte, Atotonilco and other villages of that region, was located a short distance outside of town on the present road to Real del Monte, at a place now known as "La Cruz de los Ciegos" (The Cross of the Blind Men).

According to tradition, this name was derived from an event which happened at this place about 1830.

Three blind musicians established their home in a small hut near the tax office where they lived in humble fraternity for many years. It was the daily custom of these blind musicians to take their station near the tax office and with the violin, flute and guitar play the popular airs of the day and sing some of the melancholy stories which are so popular in song. For entertaining the muleteers and merchants, while they were waiting to pay the taxes on the goods in their pack trains, the musicians were the recipients of the pennies their listeners saw fit to give them. And so life went on for these unfortunate creatures, living on the charity of the travelers in return for their music.

One day a rich Spanish landowner passed that way and stopped for a moment to listen to the music. Deciding to have some amusement at the expense of the blind men he cried out in a loud voice, "Here is a peso for the three of you," and rode off. Thinking that the rich man had actually given them a peso, each one asked the others for his share. As none of them had received the money and each thought one of the others had it, a violent argument ensued. This passed from words to fists and from fists to knives and, in the ferocity of their blindness, resulted in the death of all three.

Later the piety of some of the travelers, who were wont to pass that way, caused them to erect a simple cross of wood at the place in memory of these unfortunates. To this day the small wooden cross is replaced by passing muleteers as often as the elements destroy the old one.

Utah Railway Company Notes

A. J. KIRKHAM, Correspondent

Martin, Utah

It is very encouraging to note that business conditions are slightly on the improve. A moderate increase has been made in all forces to enable the handling of trains and turn power with dispatch. We are anticipating a gradual increase in the coal tonnage mined as winter approaches.

The work train and ditching crew that have been working out of Martin and Kingmine for the past six weeks was taken off on October 18. The most important cuts were ditched and the yards at the various mines were cleaned up.

Conductor W. J. Bartlett was called to Los Angeles during the month to be near his daughter who was seriously ill. The latest reports are to the effect that Conductor Bartlett's daughter is very much improved.

During the month Freight Accountant F. H. Greene, Material Accountant J. L. Dorsey, Chief Engineer Rathjens and Assistant Engineer Harmon were visitors in the Martin-Kingmine district.

At the present time much enthusiasm is being shown in connection with the opening of the deer season. "Shooting irons" which have lain idle for the past year have again been brought to light. Deer are moderately plentiful in these parts and undoubtedly the railroad boys who go forth in quest of the wily buckskin will be rewarded with the limit.

Work in connection with the asphaltting of three miles of the Price canyon highway F. A. P. No. 50 is progressing very nicely and it is anticipated that the project will be completed before freezing weather comes. Three miles of this highway, continuing from the end of the present paved highway near Castle Gate west, are being covered with natural asphalt, mined in Carbon county. The next four miles to the Carbon-Utah county line are being oiled. Most of the oiled portion is completed and the road is at present a remarkable improvement over the one of a few years back.

October 21, Operators G. T. Harrison and C. D. Brown were recalled to service at Provo and Kingmine. Business has increased sufficiently to warrant the return to service of these men.

Weather conditions the past month have been ideal for the operating of trains and the handling of maintenance of way work. The tie renewing program has been progressing during the summer and fall and while all section forces have been somewhat smaller this season than last, much maintenance of way work has been taken care of.

U. S. SMELTING HAS GOOD RECORD FOR EIGHT MONTHS OF YEAR

United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company, operating a smelter at Midvale, Utah, mines at Bingham and numerous other mines, mills and smelters over the west and in Mexico, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common and 87½ cents on the preferred stocks, both payable today.

Company reports for eight months ended August 31, 1932, consolidated net profit of \$1,163,596 after interest, depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock, to 9 cents a share (par \$50) on 540,527 average shares of common stock. This compares with \$1,241,892, or 19 cents a share, on 554,962 common shares for eight months ended August 31, 1931.

Since the beginning of the year the company has invested in capital additions, purchase of common and preferred stock and expenditures for mine development, slightly over \$1,700,000. After payment of all dividends, including the dividend payable today, it is estimated that net current assets will exceed \$12,400,000. At the present time cash and U. S. government securities amount to \$6,300,00 as against \$6,045,821 at the beginning of the year.—Western Mineral Survey, October 21, 1932.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

In the fight to elect Roosevelt are Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen and Representative Mary T. Norton. Representative Ruth Baker Pratt, Mrs. Helen Varrick Boswell and Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Vice President Curtis, are aiding the Hoover campaign.

Presidential Elections

Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the greatest number of votes was declared President; the recipient of the next largest number of votes was declared Vice President. George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were elected President under these provisions.

In the 1800 election Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 electoral votes, Jefferson receiving the votes of ten states while Burr received the votes of four. The choice of a President devolved upon the House of Representatives which cast its vote for Thomas Jefferson. There has always been some uncertainty regarding the election of Jefferson since there were two blank votes, obviously not recorded. After the election of 1800 the Constitution of the United States was amended and electors voted for a President and a Vice President instead of two candidates for President.

Electors vote for a President and Vice President on the same ticket but the office of Vice President is unimportant since the only duty of the incumbent is to preside over the Senate. In reality, the voters cast their ballots for two men as President one to succeed the other in case of death, disability, resignation or removal from office.

In the tabulation below there is a heading "popular vote," included for the reason that there is no other understandable caption under which these figures can be placed. Strictly speaking, there is no "popular vote" for President or Vice President. The people vote for electors who, it is true, run on a party ticket but are not obligated in any legal way to vote for any particular candidate. As a matter of political honor, however, they cast their ballots as the voters have indicated their choice. After electors are chosen in each state, article XII of the Constitution prescribes the manner in which they shall proceed.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballot the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President; and of the number of votes for each, which lists they

shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The mode of procedure in Washington is laid down in the same article as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

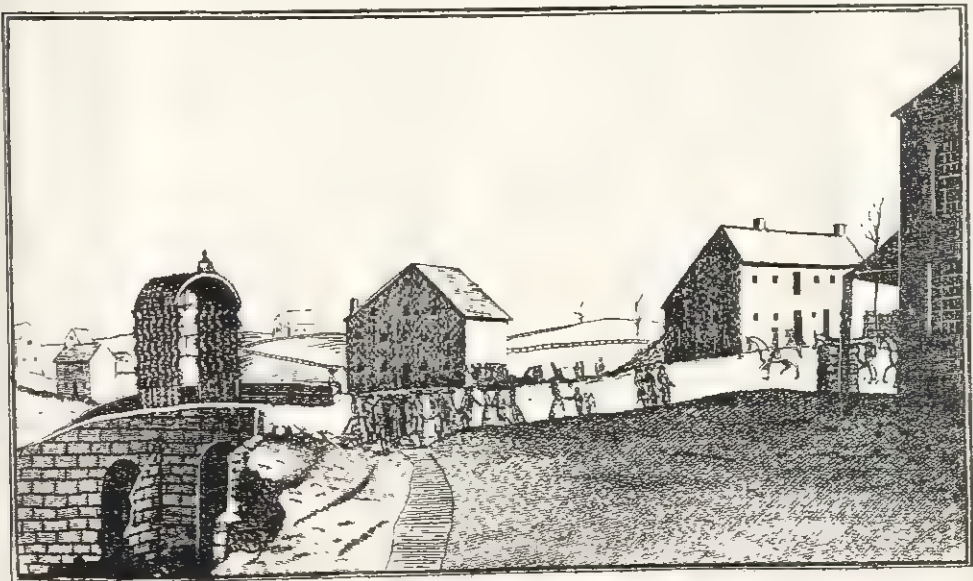
The Constitution provides that only natural born citizens or citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution are eligible to the office of President. While some of the first Presidents could have been foreign born under the provisions of the Constitution, all Presidents of the United States have been native born.

Prior to the death of Vice President Thomas Andrews Hendricks during President Cleveland's first term, some members of the President's cabinet were foreign born. In Hendricks' time, as at present, the Vice President succeeded to the Presidency upon the death, removal or disability of the President. The president pro tem of the Senate becomes president of the Senate when a vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice President. Republican John Sherman became president of the Senate upon the death of Hendricks and if Cleveland had died while in office Sherman would have become President of the United States. To prevent ascendancy to the Presidential chair by a

person of a different political party than the one chosen by the people, cabinet succession was provided under chapter IV of the acts of the first session of the Forty-Ninth Congress. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State acts as President; if there is no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury succeeds. The remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. Only such cabinet officers can act as have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency, which means that they must be natural born citizens and at least thirty-five years of age.

In 1824 Andrew Jackson, candidate for President on the Republican ticket, received 99 electoral votes, a larger number than any other candidate. John Quincy Adams, his next opponent, received 84. William H. Crawford of Georgia received 41 votes and Henry Clay of Kentucky re-

ceived 37 votes. Since no one had a majority the decision was made by the House of Representatives, which was divided three ways as regards its choice of the three candidates—Jackson, Adams and Crawford—who received the highest number of votes. Clay was speaker of the House of Representatives and a pronounced antagonist of Jackson. Clay influenced the House of Representatives in favor of Adams who was elected on the first ballot. Adams repaid Clay by making him Secretary of State. This led to charges of alleged "bargain and corruption," creating a feud between Jackson and Adams. Adams was a brilliant man with a highly successful career until he was elected President; Jackson and his adherents were able to largely nullify the work of his administration. Jackson ran on the Republican ticket but after this rupture a new party was formed, called the Democrat, of which he became the candidate for President in 1828. Likewise, at the same election, Adams was the candidate on the ticket of the National Republican, also a new party. About this



Washington's Reception at Trenton, New Jersey, April 21, 1789

On April 16, 1789, Washington began his journey to New York, meeting place of the First Congress. Military organizations and civic committees along the route vied with each other in paying him attention and girls strewed flowers in the road over which he passed. Washington was appreciative of the honors bestowed upon him but he was also conscious of the task which confronted him. He was visibly agitated when he read his inaugural address. Under stress and strain some months later he wrote, "In our progress toward political happiness my station is new, and, if I may use the expression, I walk on untrodden ground. There is scarcely an action the motive of which may not be subject to a double interpretation. There is scarcely any part of my conduct which may not hereafter be drawn into precedent."

time another party, called Anti-Masonic, came into existence and in 1830 Adams was elected to Congress largely with Anti-Masonic votes. It was suggested to him that the office of President would be degraded if he served in Congress but he replied that it would not be even if he served as a councilman in his own town. The Whig party grew out of the fusion of the National Republican party and the Anti-Masonic party. The last candidate on the Whig party was Daniel Webster, who received 1,670 votes for President. Reference to the table will disclose that Jackson received a plurality of 50,551 popular votes over Adams in 1824 although he was not finally elected.

In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat candidate of New York, received a plurality of 250,935 votes over the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio. This was perhaps the most famous political campaign in American history and, on the assumption that the allegations of parties in the field at the present time are correct, it was somewhat similar to the 1932 campaign. Samuel J. Tilden acquired a reputation as a reformer when he destroyed the "Tweed ring" in New York City and, in addition, Tilden was a popular man throughout the state and nation. On the other hand, there were a number of alleged Republican scandals during Grant's last term as President and partisan feeling on each side ran very high. Elections were contested in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, the first three being strong Democratic states while Oregon polled a heavy Democratic vote due to an influx of Confederate soldiers into that state after the Civil War. Both sides agreed to refer the contested returns to an electoral commission created by an act of Congress. Congress authorized an electoral commission which was composed of five Congressmen, five U. S. Senators and five members of the Supreme Court, and also declared that the decision of this body would be final unless it was over-ruled by both houses voting separately. Eight members of the commission were Republicans and seven were Democrats. It would have been more fortunate for Tilden if one of the members could have been bi-sected, re-creating one of the Republican halves as a Democrat. The eight Republicans, in every case, voted in favor of the Republican candidate with the result that Hayes was elected. Tilden and his friends asserted that the

Republicans had stolen the election from him and the Republicans retaliated by declaring that negro Republican votes had been suppressed by violence in the three southern states. Four years later the Republicans jubilantly published the famous "cipher dispatch" which revealed that Tilden's nephew and close friends were attempting to buy electoral votes for him. Tilden's renomination as candidate for President on the Democrat ticket seemed assured until the publication of the "cipher." After this alleged intrigue was revealed he declined to run, giving as his reason "ill health." In 1884 he again declined to be a candidate.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland received a plurality of 98,017 votes over Benjamin Harrison. The electoral vote in this case, however, was very conclusive, with 233 for Harrison and 168 for Cleveland.

In 1872 U. S. Grant received a plurality of nearly three-quarters of a million votes over his nearest opponent, Horace Greeley. From that time on there were lesser pluralities until the campaign of Theodore Roosevelt who received a plurality of more than two and a half million votes over his opponent Alton B. Parker. Taft, when elected in 1908, received a plurality of one and a quarter million votes over Wm. J. Bryan and his victory over Debbs, Chafin, Hisgren, Watson and Gillhaus was overwhelming. When he ran in 1912, however, the combined plurality of Wilson and Roosevelt over Taft was 6,928,312, which indicates that the American public can change its mind in four years. Again, while Wilson's popular vote in 1916 was nearly three million more than it was in 1912, Wilson's plurality over Hughes was less than six hundred thousand.

Statements are sometimes made that Alfred E. Smith received a higher number of popular votes than any other candidate prior to the 1928 election and that Hoover's plurality in that election was greater than that of any other President. A study of the tables will disclose that neither of these allegations is correct for Harding and Coolidge both received more votes than Smith and the plurality of each was greater than that of Hoover.

The remodeling of districts for party purposes is called "gerrymandering." Elbridge Gerry, former Governor of Massachusetts, was the first man to be charged with "gerrymandering."

A table showing election results in detail follows:

Year of election	CANDIDATES	STATES	Popular Vote	Plurality	Electoral Vote	Political Party
1789	George Washington John Adams John Jay R. H. Harrison John Rutledge John Hancock George Clinton Sam Huntington John Milton James Armstrong Benjamin Lincoln Edward Telfair	Virginia Massachusetts New York Maryland South Carolina Massachusetts New York Connecticut Georgia Georgia Massachusetts Georgia			69 34 9 6 4 3 2 2 1 1 1 1	
1792	George Washington John Adams George Clinton Thos. Jefferson Aaron Burr	Virginia Massachusetts New York Virginia New York			132 77 50 4 1	Federalist Republican Republican Republican Republican
1796	John Adams Thomas Jefferson Thomas Pinckney Aaron Burr Samuel Adams Oliver Ellsworth George Clinton John Jay James Iredell George Washington John Henry S. Johnson Charles Pinckney	Massachusetts Virginia South Carolina New York Massachusetts Connecticut New York New York North Carolina Virginia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina			71 68 59 30 15 11 7 5 3 2 2 2 1	Federalist Republican Federalist Republican Republican Independent Republican Federalist Federalist Federalist Federalist Federalist Federalist
1800	Thomas Jefferson Aaron Burr John Adams Charles Pinckney John Jay	Virginia New York Massachusetts South Carolina New York			73 73 65 47 1	Republican Republican Federalist Federalist Federalist
1804	Thomas Jefferson Charles Pinckney	Virginia South Carolina			162 14	Republican Federalist

Year of Elec- tion	CANDIDATES	STATES	Vote Popular	Plurality	Elec- toral Vote	Political Party
1808	James Madison Charles Pinckney George Clinton	Virginia South Carolina New York			122 47 6	Republican Federalist Republican
1812	James Madison De Witt Clinton	Virginia New York			128 89	Republican Federalist
1816	James Monroe Rufus King	Virginia New York			183 34	Republican Federalist
1820	James Monroe John Q. Adams	Virginia Massachusetts			231 1	Republican Republican
1824	John Q. Adams Andrew Jackson Henry Clay Wm. H. Crawford	Massachusetts Tennessee Kentucky Georgia	105,321 155,872 46,587 44,282	50,551	84 99 37 41	Republican Republican Republican Republican
1828	Andrew Jackson John Q. Adams	Tennessee Massachusetts	647,231 509,097	138,134	178 83	Democrat National Republican
1832	Andrew Jackson Henry Clay John Floyd William Wirt	Tennessee Kentucky Georgia Maryland	687,502 530,189 63,108	157,313	219 49 11 7	Democrat National Republican Independent Anti-Masonic
1836	Martin Van Buren W. H. Harrison Hugh L. White Daniel Webster Willie P. Mangum	New York Ohio Tennessee Massachusetts North Carolina	761,549 736,656	24,893	170 73 26 14 11	Democrat Whig Whig Whig Whig
1840	W. H. Harrison Martin Van Buren James G. Birney	Ohio New York New York	1,275,017 1,128,702 7,059	146,315	234 60	Whig Democrat Liberal
1844	James K. Polk Henry Clay James G. Birney	Tennessee Kentucky New York	1,337,243 1,299,068 62,300	38,175	170 105	Democrat Whig Liberal
1848	Zachary Taylor Lewis Cass Martin Van Buren	Louisiana Michigan New York	1,360,101 1,220,544 291,263	139,557	163 127	Whig Democrat Free Soil
1852	Franklin Pierce Winfield Scott	New Hampshire New Jersey	1,601,474 1,380,576	220,896	254 42	Democrat Whig

Year of Election	CANDIDATES	STATES	Popular Vote	Plurality	Electional Vote	Political Party
1856	John P. Hale	New Hampshire	156,149			Free Soil Whig
	Daniel Webster	Massachusetts	1,670			
	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1,838,169	496,905	174	Democrat
	John C. Fremont	California	1,341,264		114	Republican
1860	Millard Fillmore	New York	874,538		8	American
	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1,866,352	491,195	180	Republican
	Stephen A. Douglas	Illinois	1,375,157		12	Democrat
	J. C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	845,763		72	Democrat
1864	John Bell	Tennessee	589,581		39	Union
	Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	2,216,067	407,342	212	Republican
	George B. McClellan	New Jersey	1,808,725		21	Democrat
	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	3,015,071	305,456	214	Republican
1868	Horatio Seymour	New York	2,709,615		80	Democrat
	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	3,597,070	762,991	286	Republican
	Horace Greeley	New York	2,834,079			Lib. Rep. and Dem.
	Charles O'Connor	New York	29,408			Democrat
1872	James Black	Pennsylvania	5,608			Temperance
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana			42	Democrat
	B. Gratz Brown	Missouri			18	Democrat
	Charles J. Jenkins	Georgia			2	Democrat
1876	David Davis	Illinois			1	Independent
	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	4,033,950		185	Republican
	Samuel J. Tilden	New York	4,284,885	250,935	184	Democrat
	Peter Cooper	New York	81,740			Greenback
1880	Green Clay Smith	Kentucky	9,522			Prohibition
	James B. Walker	Illinois	2,636			American
	James A. Garfield	Ohio	4,449,053	7,018	214	Republican
	W. S. Hancock	Pennsylvania	4,442,035		155	Democrat
1884	James B. Weaver	Iowa	307,306			Greenback
	Neal Dow	Maine	10,305			Prohibition
	John W. Phelps	Vermont	707			American
	Grover Cleveland	New York	4,911,017	62,683	219	Democrat
1888	James G. Blaine	Maine	4,848,334		182	Republican
	John P. St. John	Kansas	151,809			Prohibition
	Benjamin F. Butler	Massachusetts	133,825			Greenback
	P. D. Wigginton	California				American

Year of Election	CANDIDATES	STATES	Popular Vote	Plurality	Electoral Vote	Political Party
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	5,440,216		233	Republican
	Grover Cleveland	New York	5,538,233	98,017	168	Democrat
	Clinton B. Fisk	New Jersey	249,907			Prohibition
	Alson J. Streeter	Illinois	148,105			United Labor
	R. H. Cowdry	Illinois	2,808			United Labor
1892	James L. Curtis	New York	1,591			American
	Grover Cleveland	New York	5,556,918	380,810	277	Democrat
	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	5,176,108		145	Republican
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	1,041,028		22	People's
	John Bidwell	California	264,133			Prohibition
1896	Simon Wing	Massachusetts	21,164			Socialist-Labor
	William McKinley	Ohio	7,104,779	601,854	271	Republican
	William J. Bryan	Nebraska	6,502,925		176	Democrat
	William J. Bryan	Nebraska				People's
	Joshua Levering	Maryland	132,007			Prohibition
	John M. Palmer	Illinois	133,148			National Democrat
	Charles H. Matchett	New York	36,274			Socialist-Labor
	Charles E. Bentley	Nebraska	13,969			National
1900	William McKinley	Ohio	7,207,923	849,790	292	Republican
	William J. Bryan	Nebraska	6,358,133		155	Democrat-People's
	John G. Woolley	Illinois	208,914			Prohibition
	Eugene V. Debs	Indiana	87,814			Socialist-Democrat
	Wharton Barker	Pennsylvania	50,373			M. Populist
	Joseph F. Maloney	Massachusetts	39,739			Socialist-Labor
	Seth H. Ellis	Ohio	5,698			Union Reform
	J. F. Leonard	Iowa	1,059			Un. Christian
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	New York	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Republican
	Alton B. Parker	New York	5,077,911		140	Democrat
	Eugene V. Debs	Indiana	402,283			Socialist
	Silas C. Swallow	Pennsylvania	258,536			Prohibition
	Thomas E. Watson	Georgia	117,183			People's
	Charles H. Corrigan	New York	31,249			Socialist-Labor
	William H. Taft	Ohio	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	Republican
	William J. Bryan	Nebraska	6,409,104		162	Democrat
	Eugene V. Debs	Indiana	420,793			Socialist
	Eugene W. Chaffin	Illinois	253,840			Prohibition
1908	Thomas L. Higgen	Massachusetts	82,872			Independent

Year of Election	CANDIDATES	STATES	Popular Vote	Plurality	Electoral Vote	Political Party
1912	Thomas E. Watson	Georgia	29,100			People's
	August Gillhaus	New York	13,825			Socialist-Labor
	Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	6,286,214	2,160,194	435	Democrat
	Theodore Roosevelt	New York	4,126,020		88	Progressive
	William H. Taft	Ohio	3,483,922		8	Republican
	Eugene V. Debs	Indiana	897,011			Socialist
1916	Arthur E. Reimer	Massachusetts	29,079			Socialist-Labor
	Eugene W. Chafin	Arizona	208,923			Prohibition
	Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	9,129,606	591,385	277	Democrat
	Charles E. Hughes	New York	8,538,221		254	Republican
	J. Frank Hanly	Indiana	220,506			Prohibition
	Allan J. Benson	New York	585,113			Socialist
1920	Arthur E. Reimer	Massachusetts	13,403			Socialist-Labor
	Warren G. Harding	Ohio	16,152,200	7,004,847	404	Republican
	James M. Cox	Ohio	9,147,353		127	Democrat
	Aaron S. Watkins	Ohio	189,408			Prohibition
	Eugene V. Debs	Indiana	919,799			Socialist
	Parley P. Christensen	California	265,411			Farmer-Labor
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	15,725,016	7,338,513	382	Republican
	John W. Davis	West Virginia	8,386,503		136	Democrat
	Robert M. LaFollette	Wisconsin	4,822,856		13	Ind.-Prog.-Soc.
	Herman P. Farris	Missouri	56,289			Prohibition
	Gilbert O. Nations	Washington, D. C.	23,867			American
	Wm. J. Wallace	New Jersey	2,778			Commonwealth-Land
1928	Frank T. Johns	Oregon	38,958			Socialist-Labor
	Wm. Z. Foster	Illinois	33,361			Workers
	Herbert C. Hoover	California	21,392,190	6,375,747	444	Republican
	Alfred E. Smith	New York	15,016,443		87	Democrat
	Norman Thomas	New York	267,420			Socialist
	Wm. Z. Foster	Illinois	48,770			Workers (Communist)
	Verne L. Reynolds	New York	20,603			Socialist-Labor
	Wm. F. Varney	New York	20,106			Prohibition
	Frank E. Webb	California	6,390			Farmer-Labor

The candidates in 1932 are Herbert Hoover of California, Republican; Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Democrat; Frank E. Webb of California, Liberty; Norman Thomas of New York, Socialist; Wm. D. Upshaw of Georgia, Prohibition; Jacob S. Coxey of Ohio, Farmer-Labor; Wm. Z. Foster of Illinois, Communist; Verne L. Reynolds of New York, Socialist-Labor.

Publicity Bubble Punctured

"Years ago," writes a faithful member of this columnar circle, "I was police court reporter in a small Pennsylvania city. I was ambitious, wanted promotion and salary increases, and so worked hard to produce as much copy as possible. When the presiding judge made a good speech in sentencing a prisoner, I made a good story out of it. But, sometimes, the judge made a bad speech, which I promptly turned into a good one (with his consent). As a result he got a reputation for wit, for concise expression, for high-minded patriotism, for judicial wisdom (most of which I had manufactured) and it brought him political advancement. I kept this up for so long that finally he took my ministrations as a matter of course and believed, I think sincerely, that he really was the author of all the witty speeches I had put into his mouth. I woke up to his ingratitude one day when, in impressive tones, he congratulated me on a report I had written concerning one of his alleged flights of judicial eloquence. 'That was a fine story,' he said, 'and I want to congratulate you. . . . You are the greatest shorthand writer I ever encountered.'"

This little anecdote, to my mind, is a classic exposure of one of the things that is the matter with our country and the publishing business in the dismal year 1932. Propaganda puffery of stupid, impudent and devilish people and institutions, largely the work of volunteer press agents, has produced a crop of stuffed shirts in positions of power all over the country, and in business and professional life quite as much as in politics. When reverses came suddenly in 1929 this predominant fat-headism was struck all of a heap and has done nothing since but babble and wail in futile incompetence. Young newspapermen, also ambitious and working for promotion, for mere copy's sake, put halos on perfectly hollow heads, little comprehending the perils. When it was discovered that an ordinary, or even malicious individual could be blown into heroic stature by sugared newspaper mention, ceaselessly reiterated, the thing became a business. At the peak of the Coolidge-Mellon boom it was estimated that in Washington alone no less than 2,500 literary slickers were picking up from \$5,000 to \$50,000 per annum as

press agents, public relations counsellors, corporation lobbyists, ghost writers and plain press agent suckers. In New York, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles these boll-weevils multiplied prodigiously on every commercial, professional and political bush. They ate both stem and leaf. They gave us all of the big fakers that have been shown up in the depression for what they really are. Foolish young newspaper reporters, puffing cheap-minded police judges, covering up their brutality and ineptitude with clever phrases, at the same time aided in the production of the awful crop of local gangsters who have so maladministered city, county and state political affairs that scores of communities are bankrupt today, with hundreds more on the verge. This was the road to Babbitttry.

But insincerity, faking and four-flushing get caught up with in the processes of time. Hard times shake up the realities. Today, standing amid the ruins of a commercial institution that is nearly 50 per cent depleted, we can easily look backward and estimate the impositions puffed-up nobodies have inflicted upon the land. Inflated with press agency they loomed big a few years ago, but today where are they? Take old _____, for instance. Or _____, Or Senator _____ who sat making faces at Woodrow Wilson in the Chamber of Congress when the President read his League of Nations speech. Consider, if you please, how few of the "great men" of this generation have shown any talent for leadership in the period of crises. Men of straw, they have faded into insignificance. The figures that are now standing out as vital are largely self-made. The same is true of business. The economic earthquake is shaking out the incompetent. Only those institutions that were built up by honorable men, to serve vital causes in efficient manner, are withstanding the gales of 1932. This is conspicuously true in the publication field. Periodicals that in 1928 were issued weekly in immense editions, 80 per cent advertising, and 20 per cent press agent blah, with no sense of leadership in their respective fields, absolutely no responsibility to readership, just profit-making devices, are today as flat and stale as yesterday morning's pancakes. Dozens of such papers have dropped down

from weekly to monthly publication, and many have vanished. But well-conducted journals, edited with a degree of responsibility, in the daily, weekly and monthly fields are managing to get along even in this severe period of commercial depression. Advertising is, of course, off heavily in every publication, but vital, say-something papers have managed to hold circulation within a few per cent of even the 1929 peak.—Marlen Pew in Editor & Publisher The Fourth Estate, July 9, 1932.

PRESIDENTS' WIVES

Name in parenthesis indicates former marriage

Washington.....	Martha (Dandridge) Custis
John Adams.....	Abigail Smith
Jefferson.....	Martha (Wayles) Skelton
Madison.....	Dorothy ("Dolly") (Payne) Todd
Monroe.....	Eliza Kortright
J. Q. Adams.....	Louisa Catherine Johnson
Jackson.....	Rachel (Donelson) Robards
Van Buren.....	Hannah Hoes
W. H. Harrison.....	Anna Symmes
Tyler.....	Letitia Christian, Julia Gardiner
Polk.....	Sarah Childress
Taylor.....	Margaret Smith
Fillmore.....	Abigail Powers,
	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh
Pierce.....	Jane Means Appleton
Buchanan.....	Not married
Lincoln.....	Mary Todd
Johnson.....	Eliza McCardie
Grant.....	Julia Dent
Hayes.....	Lucy Ware Webb
Garfield.....	Lucretia Rudolph
Arthur.....	Ellen Lewis Herndon
Cleveland.....	Francis Folsom
Benj. Harrison.....	Caroline Lavinia Scott,
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick
McKinley.....	Ida Saxton
Roosevelt.....	Alice Hathaway Lee,
	Edith Kermit Carow
Taft.....	Helen Herron
Wilson.....	Ellen Louise Axson,
	Edith (Bolling) Galt
Harding.....	Florence Kling
Coolidge.....	Grace Anna Goodhue
Hoover.....	Lou Henry

Thirty men have occupied the Presidential chair; thirty-four women have been married to Presidents. Madison, Jackson, Polk and Harding had no children. Sixty-six sons and forty-five daughters have been born to Presidents and their wives.



East Chicago Notes

E. C. SPENCER, Correspondent

Mr. J. J. Mulligan, chairman of the East Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross, Mrs. Mulligan, and Miss Blachly, executive secretary of the chapter, attended a convention in Indianapolis a few weeks ago. Plans were made for relief work in Indiana.

The laboratory force, with their wives and friends, had a wiener roast on the banks of the Little Calumet river. The Boy Scouts, John Knaver and Henry Haugh, proved themselves capable of kindling a fine fire. Entertainment was provided by Leo Culp and H. W. Faint, who sang in their inimitable way.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrick and son Allen, with Mr. and Mrs. Schuler, drove to Urbana, Illinois, October 15 to witness the Illinois-Northwestern football game. Edwin Merrick is a student at Illinois University and Mr. and Mrs. Schuler are graduates of Northwestern.

Frank White drove to Beloit, Wisconsin, to get his mother who is going to live at Westville, Indiana, this winter.

The duck season is open and the boys around the shop are polishing up their guns and preparing for a big time.

Mr. Emil Volkman's father passed away suddenly. The employees of the U. S. S. Lead Refinery offer their sincere sympathy.

CAPITOL BUILDING

Washington laid the cornerstone of the first Capitol building which was started in 1793. The first building was completed in 1811; the British burned it in 1814. Work of rebuilding the Capitol began in 1815 and part of the present structure was finished in 1827. The foundation of the central part was laid in 1818.

When Lincoln was President the Capitol was in the process of construction, the House and Senate wings being added between 1851 and 1863. The Capitol building is 751 feet long by 350 feet wide. The iron used in the cast iron dome weighs eight million pounds.

INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY

Thanks to an army which has no wars to fight, the first link of a highway chain which is to ultimately link Phoenix, Ariz., to every state in western Mexico was recently dedicated.

Utah Welfare Associations

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

U. S. MINE WELFARE ASSOCIATION

A regular meeting of the U. S. Mine Welfare Association was held October 3, 1932, at the Niagara Tunnel office at which time the Association authorized expenditures as follows for October, 1932:

Mrs. Mary McMillan, mother of	
Dan Reynolds, deceased	\$ 50.00
George Blake	50.00
Walter Harris	50.00
Ray Call	25.00
Cramer Floral Company	5.00

\$180.00



LARK WELFARE ASSOCIATION

At the regular meeting of the Lark Welfare Association, October 4, 1932, in the Lark Mine office, the following claims were approved for October, 1932:

Huddart Floral Company, J. Ephraim Yates' father-in-law's funeral	\$ 5 00
Mrs. Ethel Slater	15.00
Raymond J. Welch	15.00
	\$ 35.00

U. S. EMPLOYEES' WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The following claims were approved in October, 1932, at the Midvale plant:

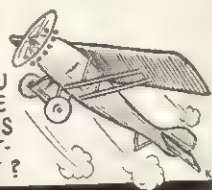
Mrs. Melba Deming, 11 days, part pay	\$ 11.00
Orson T. Jenson, 1 day, final pay....	1.00
Merle E. Brown, 21 days, final pay	21.00
Niels Nielson, 19 days, final pay.....	19.00

UNLIKE AN AUTOMOBILE, DEFECTIVE PARTS OF THE HUMAN MACHINE CANNOT BE REPLACED. LET'S WORK SAFELY AND GUARD OUR HEALTH — THEN WE WON'T NEED SPARE PARTS!



Milo Simper, 5 days, final pay.....	5.00
Nick Dedes, 6 days, final pay.....	6.00
Mrs. Melba Deming, 14 days, final pay	14.00
Willis E. Ferguson, 7 days, final pay	7.00
Olof H. Nielsen, 5 days, final pay....	5.00
George Morrow, 4 days, final pay..	4.00
Howard E. Phelps, flowers for George Error funeral.....	4.00
	\$ 97.00

WE'RE AFTER A NON-STOP SAFETY RECORD THIS MONTH! WILL YOU HELP US COMPLETE THE NEXT 30 DAYS WITHOUT A LOST-TIME ACCIDENT?



Total disbursements for October, 1932 \$312.00

DIFFERENT SLANTS

Henry Clay was a devotee of whist. One day his wife was chaperoning a young lady from Boston through the Washington card rooms where Clay and other men were playing. The young lady, with Puritan simplicity, inquired, "Is card playing a common practice here?" To which Mrs. Clay replied, "Yes, the gentlemen always play when they get together." "Doesn't it distress you," said the Boston maiden, "to have Mr. Clay gamble?" "Oh, dear, no!" replied Mrs. Clay, "he 'most always wins."

Utah Railway Company Notes

THOMAS SCHOTT, Correspondent
Provo, Utah

Mr. J. L. Dorsey, material accountant for our company with headquarters in Salt Lake City, was a business visitor at the Provo Joint Shops September 26.

Mr. W. C. Hansen, engineer for our company with headquarters in Salt Lake City, visited the Provo Joint Shops on business September 26.

Mr. D. B. Ryan, sales manager for the Griffin Wheel Company of Salt Lake City, was a business caller at the Provo Joint Shops October 13.

Mr. V. D. Patton, service engineer for the Bird-Archer Company of Chicago, with headquarters in Los Angeles, was a business visitor at the Provo Joint Shops October 7 and 14.

Mr. H. G. Harmon, engineer for our company with headquarters in Salt Lake City, was a business visitor at the Provo Joint Shops and Yards September 29.

Mr. U. J. West, field representative for the Railroad-Oxweld Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, was a business visitor at the Provo Joint Shops October 5.

Relief Telegrapher G. T. Harrison worked the first trick in the Provo Joint Station October 18 and 19 in place of Mr. J. E. Johnson who was off because of illness.

Our superintendent, Mr. R. J. Vaughan, with headquarters at Martin, was a business caller at the Provo Joint Shops September 30 and October 11.

Mr. B. Bush, inspector of safety appliances for the Interstate Commerce Commission, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, made an inspection of equipment in the Provo Joint Yards September 20 and October 19.

Mr. W. J. Kirsch, master mechanic for the Salt Lake Division of the L. A. & S. L., with headquarters in Salt Lake City, made an inspection of the local shop September 28.

Mr. J. L. Irish, assistant general storekeeper for the Union Pacific System, with headquarters in Pocatello, made an inspection of the local store September 28.

Mr. C. W. Sinclair, representative for the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, with headquarters in Denver, was a visitor at the Provo Joint Shops October 10.

Mr. G. W. Rathjens, chief engineer for our company and Mr. H. G. Harmon, engineer, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, were business visitors at the Provo Joint Shops October 4.

At the present time locomotives 1 and 101 are passing through the Provo Joint Shops for Class 5 repairs. Engine 105 is awaiting shop for the same class of repairs early in November; upon completion of repairs to this locomotive, our program for this season will be concluded.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT

The First Congress fixed Washington's salary at \$25,000 per annum after considerable discussion. Washington did not need this salary since his estate was valued at five million dollars. During President Grant's second term the President's salary was increased to \$50,000 and later to \$75,000.

In 1907 Congress appropriated \$25,000 per year for expenses of the President to be accounted for solely by the President's certificate. A similar sum has been accounted for every year.

The White House is maintained at the expense of the United States Government.

Compared with the income of the rulers of some European countries, the salary of the President of the United States is very modest.

PILOTING JACKSON

Martin Van Buren was Jackson's Secretary of State, Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, Levi Woodbury was his successor and Roger B. Taney was Attorney General. Blair, Kendall and Isaac Hill were members of the "kitchen cabinet" and were called "pilot-fish." A ballad of the day ran as follows:

"King Andrew had five trusty 'squires,
Whom he held his bid to do;
He also had three pilot-fish,
To give the sharks their cue.
There was Mat and Lou and Jack and
Lev,
And Roger, of Taney hue,
And Blair, the book,
And Kendall, chief cook,
And Isaac, surnamed the true."

We Believe It

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

There are 531 votes in the Electoral College, distributed among the several states as follows.

Alabama	11
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
California	22
Colorado	6
Connecticut	8
Delaware	3
Florida	7
Georgia	12
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Indiana	14
Iowa	11
Kansas	9
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	10
Maine	5
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	17
Michigan	19
Minnesota	11
Mississippi	9
Missouri	15
Montana	4
Nebraska	7
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	16
New Mexico	3
New York	47
North Carolina	13
North Dakota	4
Ohio	26
Oklahoma	11
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	36
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	8
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	11
Texas	23
Utah	4
Vermont	3
Virginia	11
Washington	8
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3

A total of at least 266 votes is necessary for election to the Presidency. The candidate who is lucky enough to capture the votes of New York State would have practically one-sixth of the necessary

ballots in his pocket. Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico have together less than those of New York alone.

Pennsylvania is the biggest plum after New York, next comes Illinois, then Ohio followed by Texas. California is a big factor with nine more votes in 1932 than it had in 1928.

Eleven of the 48 states, having the highest number of electoral votes, have a combined total of 264 votes. It is apparent, therefore, that less than one-fourth of the states could, if combined, elect a President.

New Jersey is a small state but it has as many electoral votes as the combined ballots of huge Montana, expansive Utah, good-sized North Dakota and lengthy Idaho.

If the Democratic candidate obtains the support of the thirteen Southern States, he will have 146 votes to begin with and lack only 120 of the number necessary for election. If he captures Arizona, Missouri and New Mexico, 21 votes more, he will lack only 99 which could be made up from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with a baker's dozen to spare. The same is true of the Republican candidate or any other candidate for the Presidency.

The Ax-I-Dent-Ax is non-partisan—"You pays your money and you takes your choice."

STATESMEN IN RETIREMENT

Those who enjoy the pleasures of an unassuming American citizen in private life should not run for a "high office." It doesn't make much difference whether a candidate is elected or defeated—he is ever afterward in the spotlight.

A congressional "lame duck" or defeated candidate for a minor office can accept a foreign post, but there isn't much that an ex-President or an ex-Presidential candidate can accept. John Quincy Adams said that he could hold a town office with dignity and proceeded to gather in votes on that basis. Benjamin Harrison, a great lawyer, opened an office after he had been President and enjoyed a lucrative practice. John W. Davis was a great lawyer before he ran for the Presidency. While he didn't secure the highest political honor this country has to offer, his law practice went on with increased momentum. Grover Cleveland be-

Whether You Do or Not

came a professor in Princeton. Taft lectured at Yale and later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Hughes, a defeated candidate for the Presidency, is now Chief Justice, appointed by Taft. Calvin Coolidge would probably keep out of the limelight but the editors and publishers keep dragging him out of his hole. Alfred E. Smith wrote a series of weekly features for a syndicate. Smith was highly complimented when he received a call for a man he had never met, offering to make him editor-in-chief of the "New Outlook." As Smith would have expressed it in his old East Side days, they pay him "plenty of jack" for the job. The publisher of the "New Outlook" knows that editorial comment is mostly chopped meat put out in the form of boloney. He wanted someone to give him the facts, fearlessly and first-hand; no one has ever accused Smith of doing anything else.

ON WHICH SIDE IS YOUR BREAD BUTTERED?

Some seven creameries of Utah have issued a circular in which they indicate that their bread is buttered on the wrong side. These concerns allege that they own property in Utah, pay taxes on it, have thousands of Utah stockholders, employ hundreds of Utah people, pay farmers of Utah thousands of dollars in cash every week for their products, from which they make and market a high quality of butter. They point out that cooperative creameries in adjoining states are being financed by the Government through low rate interest money; the products of these concerns are shipped to Utah and offered in competition with products of locally owned concerns which are privately financed.

There are four things which seem to rile these butter-makers. They allege that the pictures of Uncle Sam and the Stars and Stripes are used in advertising to impress upon people the Government partnership; this they regard as unfair competition. They also state that money has been loaned to these cooperative concerns at rates as low as one and one-half per cent per annum for periods of ten years and that a considerable part of this money has been invested in U. S. Treasury certificates, which obviously brings the cooperatives a higher rate of interest from the Government than they pay to the Government for the use of it. The statement is

made that these cooperatives are tax-exempt and contribute nothing to the ever-increasing burden of taxation. The allegation is also made that information regarding the amount of loans is suppressed. They point out that it is necessary for private concerns to invest capital, pay interest on borrowed money, pay a license, obtain a permit to do business, pay city taxes, pay county taxes, pay federal taxes on each check they write and double taxes on every gallon of gasoline used; if they smoke cigarettes in Utah they pay double taxes on these. Having set forth what appears to be an adequate list, they also state that they are "by countless other forms loaded with expenses to raise public revenue."

AUTO THEFTS AND TRAVEL

During the first six months of 1931, 43,838 automobiles were stolen in seventy-two cities; during the same period in 1932, 36,430 were stolen. This reduction in thefts is remarkable in view of the fact that many people are moving from place to place—one bright spot on the anti-criminal calendar. This decrease in thefts has been largely attributed to strong certificate of title laws and radio activity. Joyriders steal most of the cars nowadays; about 95 per cent of these cars were recovered.

From January 1 to September 6, 1932, National Parks tourist travel declined ten per cent compared with the same period in 1931. During July, 1,643,845 tourists visited National Parks compared with 1,856,792 for the same period in 1931. Five parks, Acadia, Hawaii, Hot Springs, Rocky Mountain and Yosemite, registered a gain in 1932.

"THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES"

You wouldn't believe it if the report didn't come from J. W. Sale, beverage expert of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. Mr. Sale states that the people of the United States purchased eleven billion bottles of "sody pop" of different kinds last year. That's a mere ninety-one bottles for every man, woman and child in the United States. No one knows how much more bulk material was served in glasses to customers. At a nickel each, about one-half billion dollars was paid for the bottled goods and perhaps one-half as much more for the material in glasses.

The Mental Gymnasium

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY
By R. E. KIMBERLIN, Utah Railway Company

The following questions were selected from Shaw's National Question Book, published thirty-three years ago; anyone with the equivalent of a high-school education should be able to answer them with a grade of ninety per cent.

1. Give a short sketch of the life of Columbus.

2. Why was the new world named after Americus Vesputius?

3. Trace upon a map of the United States the route traversed by DeSoto and his men.

4. Give an account of the Pilgrims, their wanderings, and settlement in America.

5. Treat these topics:

(a) Settlement of the Colony of Boston and Massachusetts Bay.

(b) Settlement of Connecticut.

(c) Settlement of Maryland.

(d) Roger Williams and Rhode Island.

(e) Gorges and Mason and their grant of land.

(f) William Penn and the founding of Pennsylvania.

(g) The founding of New Jersey.

6. What nations claimed America by right of discovery?

7. Give an account of the explorations of Father Hennepin, Marquette, and La Salle.

8. State the causes that led to the American Revolution.

9. What action did the Continental Congress of 1774 take?

10. What action was taken by the Second Continental Congress of 1775?

11. Who was John Paul Jones?

12. Write an account of Arnold's treason.

13. What difficulties were experienced under "The Articles of Confederation?"

14. When was the present Constitution adopted?

15. Name the two political parties at the time of the inauguration of Washington.

16. What were the Alien and Sedition Laws?

17. Give an account of the Hartford Convention.

18. Define the Monroe Doctrine.

19. Where was the first railroad built and operated?

20. What attitude did Jackson assume toward the Bank of the United States?

21. What were the causes of the Financial Crisis in Van Buren's administration?

22. What was settled by the Ashburton treaty?

23. Who were the most noted commanders on both sides in the Mexican War?

24. Describe the Gadsden Purchase.

25. What was the Know-Nothing party?

26. State the causes that led to the Civil War.

27. What position did Buchanan take with reference to the seizure of the forts and arsenals?

28. What states seceded before Lincoln assumed office?

29. What was the attitude of England toward the United States during the Civil War?

30. Give a short account of the Alabama and other privateers.

31. Why was President Johnson impeached?

32. What dispute arose about the election of 1876?

33. Give an account of our relations with the Hawaiian Islands during Cleveland's administration.

34. Give an account of the destruction of the Maine, and state what effects it had upon the relations between the government of Spain and that of the United States.

35. State in a general way the terms agreed upon between Spain and the United States at the close of the Spanish-American War.

36. Does the United States own the Philippine Islands?

37. What settlers of Massachusetts were Pilgrims and what settlers were Puritans?

38. Who was Poor Richard?

39. Where was the Cradle of Liberty?

40. What was Black Friday?

41. What general fell at Bunker Hill?

42. What was the Ohio Company?

43. Who were the Moravians?

44. Where was Acadia?

45. Who was Morgan, the Raider?

46. Who was Dr. Elisha K. Kane?

47. Who was John Brown, the Liberator?

48. Make a drawing of the Confederate flag.

Thousands Will Be Killed by Electricity

Who will be killed? For the most part those who disregard safety rules for handling electrical equipment. Most of these dozen rules have been violated times without number. It is probably true that those who read this have violated one or more of them.

Where will these people be killed? In the homes, factories, smelters, mines, mercantile houses and on the streets.

If a single person profits through reading these rules, the effort expended for their publication is put to good use—if not, it is wasted and there is a further waste through lost time, bills, sickness, temporary or permanent disability.

Let's stop this needless waste!—Editor.

1. Never touch those interior live metal parts of sockets, plugs or receptacles which are used to carry current. In handling electrical devices use the insulating handles which are provided for that purpose.

2. While in bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, laundries, basements or other rooms with damp floors, stoves, heaters, steam or hot-water radiators, or pipes which may be touched, avoid touching any metal part of a lamp socket, fixture, or other electrical device, since it may be alive. While in a bathtub never touch any part of an electric cord or fixture, even if it is a nonconductor.

3. When using the telephone, avoid touching stoves, radiators, lamp fixtures, electrical appliances, water faucets, etc.

4. Avoid touching bare or abraded spots on flexible cords attached to electric lamps, pressing irons, or other portable appliances. Do not hang them on nails or over fixed wires. Always have them replaced when any injury to insulation is observed. Where toasters, fans, pressing irons, or other appliances are moved about so that cords receive more or less hard usage, use only cords with heavily reinforced coverings to protect the insulation. In damp places use only cords having a heavy waterproof outer covering. In buying any cord or portable appliance, inquire whether it has been inspected and approved by the proper authority.

5. After using portable heating appliances, turn off the current before leaving them.

6. If combustible materials are used for lamp shades, be sure they are not in

contact with the bulb. Provide portable hand lamps with substantial wire guards.

7. Disconnect fuses (by opening a switch) before replacing them and see that all lighting circuits are protected by fuses not larger than 15 amperes.

8. Do not touch a wire which has fallen in the street, but warn others to keep away, and notify the city electrical department, the power company, telephone company, or other owner. Overhead wires with a protective covering should be treated like bare wires, since the covering soon deteriorates.

9. Avoid touching the guy wires which are used to anchor poles to the ground, or the ground wire run down wood poles. Never try to jar arc lamps, nor touch the chains or ropes supporting them. During and after storms do not touch poles, if wet.

10. Never climb a pole or tree on or near which wires pass. Never touch such wires from windows nor while on roofs. Also never raise a metal pole, rake, or pipe, or a metal-bound ladder, so that it comes in contact with overhead wires. Warn children against climbing poles or standing on pole steps. Never throw strings, sticks, or pieces of wire over the electric wires and never fly kites near overhead wires, nor throw sticks or stones at insulators.

11. Never touch a person who has been shocked while he is still in contact with the electric circuit, unless you know how to remove him from the wire, or the wire from him, without danger to yourself. Have someone immediately call the nearest doctor and the lighting company. Use a long, dry board or a dry wooden-handled rake or broom to draw the person away from the wire or the wire from him. Never use metal or any moist object.

12. When a person, unconscious from electric shock, is entirely clear of the live wire which caused the injury, do not delay an instant in attempting to revive him. Use the method of prone-pressure resuscitation.—From Bureau of Standards, information circular No. 397.



Athletic Associations

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

Reported by A. L. Logan

Accounting Department, Salt Lake City

HORSESHOE AND TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Salt Lake office and the Midvale plant closed their outdoor competitive events for the season with a successful horseshoe and tennis tournament, staged Saturday, October 8, at Midvale.

The feature on the horseshoe courts was the Ecenroad-Margetts team of Salt Lake against the Metz-Fenn combination of Midvale. The invaders took two straight matches but they were pushed hard in each game, the score being 50-46; 51-45. "Bert" Margetts' double ringer decided the last encounter and besides thrilling the on-lookers, it surprised "Bert" to such an extent that it is questionable whether he will recover for the skating season.

The other matches, three singles and a doubles, were also won by the Salt Lake office. Ecenroad, Clough and Logan won the singles and the James-Logan team took the doubles, making a clean sweep of the horseshoe contests.

On the tennis courts the Midvale "Racketeers" proved superior, taking all but two matches, a doubles won by Smith-Treharne and a singles between Lemke of Midvale and Victor of Salt Lake which ended in a tie, 6-2; 4-6; 7-7.

"Bob" Foord of Midvale defeated Captain "Babe" Meyer of Salt Lake in a neatly played match, the score being 6-2; 6-3.

The "Smelterites" again took their opponents into camp the following week in a return tournament, played on the Victory courts in Salt Lake. This time Midvale won every match, three singles and two doubles. Foord, Canning and Bartlett of Midvale showed fine style in the day's competition.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

Horseshoes (Singles) at Midvale

Clough of Salt Lake vs. Beckstead of Midvale; score, 52-35; 50-32.

Logan of Salt Lake vs. Boberg of Midvale; score, 53-34; 51-17.

Ecenroad of Salt Lake vs. Fenn of Midvale; score, 51-15; 52-7.

Ecenroad of Salt Lake vs. Boberg of Midvale; score, 51-29.

Logan of Salt Lake vs. Fenn of Midvale; score, 50-9.

(Doubles)

Margetts and Ecenroad of Salt Lake vs. Metz and Fenn of Midvale; score, 50-46; 51-45.

Logan and James of Salt Lake vs. Beckstead and Boberg of Midvale; score, 52-27; 51-24.

Tennis (Singles) at Midvale

Lemke of Midvale vs. Victor of Salt Lake; score, 6-2; 4-6; 7-7 (tie).

Canning of Midvale vs. Russell of Salt Lake; score, 7-6; 3-6; 3-0.

Foord of Midvale vs. Meyer of Salt Lake; score, 6-2; 6-3.

(Doubles)

Lemke and Bartlett of Midvale vs. Smith and Treharne of Salt Lake; score, 5-6; 6-5; 1-2.

Foord and Watts of Midvale vs. Russell and Meyer of Salt Lake; score, 6-3; 6-2.

Tennis (Singles) at Salt Lake City

Bartlett of Midvale vs. Victor of Salt Lake; score, 6-3; 1-6; 3-2.

Foord of Midvale vs. Meyer of Salt Lake; score, 6-1; 6-2.

Canning of Midvale vs. Russell of Salt Lake; score, 14-12; 2-3; 3-2.

(Doubles)

Lemke and Bartlett of Midvale vs. Smith and Treharne of Salt Lake; score, 6-2; 6-4.

Foord and Watts of Midvale vs. Russell and Meyer of Salt Lake; score, 5-7; 6-0; 6-0.

UNITED STATES SMELTING WILL DEEPEN BINGHAM SHAFT

The United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company plans to begin work immediately on sinking the main shaft on the Bingham properties an additional 400 feet, it was learned today.

The shaft at the present time is bottomed at 1,600 feet, and the plans call for the extension of it down to the 2,000 foot level. It is understood that large deposits of ore developed on the 1,600 foot level give indications of continuing downward.—Western Mineral Survey, October 21, 1932.

Events of 1983

Half a century ago "The Pittsburgh Leader" issued a facetious sheet dated Monday, January 1, 1983. An attempt was made to look into the future and anticipate extravagant public expenditures, weird inventions, ludicrous resolutions, novel discoveries, impossible changes and fraudulent advertising.

According to the predictions of this writer it would require a hundred years for the consummation of the changes he outlined but most of them have been achieved in half that time; a lot of other things should be added which he never dreamed of.

While Mellon did not attain the Presidency he figured largely in the affairs of the nation: flapping flying machines are now subsidized; stealing silk goods amounting to \$10,000 would be considered petty larceny nowadays; in his exciting aerial combat, Captain Rohrbacher appears to be a near guess to Captain Rickenbacker, American ace.

Washington—Congressional Proceedings

Washington, Jan. 1, 1983. Congress re-assembled this morning after the vacation with a full attendance, over 1,500 of the 1,650 members of the house answering to the roll call. The Australian members, due here at noon sharp, arrived a little later, the Melbourne Over-cloud express being delayed fifteen minutes at San Francisco in order to take on the Mars and Saturn mail-bags for distribution north and east. They looked a little weary after three hours journey and say they experienced some meteors when ten miles above the horizon line, off the Mexican coast. The Massachusetts delegation preferred to lose a little time and take a little recreation en route, so they came on the Under-cloud excursion train, which makes stops at several signal stations in the lower ether, to bring reports of planetary movements, the whole journey occupying 50 minutes. In the senate only ten of the 278 senators were absent, among whom were the two Pennsylvania senators, who stay behind to participate in the Russell Errett centennial commemoration and the unveiling of the statue to the great Ponca governor. The senate went into executive session on the appointment of General Hayden, as chief of planetary signal bureau, with headquarters at the Equatorial station on Mars, and it was confirmed.

The senate then adjourned.

In the house, after the reading of the journal, the bill of Mr. Quay, of Penna., to repeal the exile act under which the descendants of Colonel Fred Grant, and all officers who participated in the im-

perial insurrection of 1920, were expatriated, was taken up.

Mr. Quay spoke eloquently in support of his bill. The imperial conspirators, he said, were no longer dangerous to the republic. Sixty years had elapsed since they were banished and every man, save one, who appeared in arms against the government, had died on the Arctic island to which they were sent.

A volume of new bills was forthcoming, of which the following are the most important.

Appropriating \$50,000,000 for the purchase of Sicily and the fitting up of Mt. Aetna as a place of cremation for distinguished Americans.

Appropriating \$500,000 per annum as a subsidy to the flying machines carrying the mails between Pittsburgh and Jupiter, and a like sum to those flapping between Havana and Ursa Major.

Appropriating \$20,000 as a fund from which an annuity is to be paid to Anna Childs, a great-granddaughter of the famous obituary poet, George Washington Childs, A. M., now in indigent circumstances.

President-elect Mellon's inaugural is in draft form. It will be shorter than usual, and will not exceed three octavo volumes of 400 pages each. The two houses will adjourn over a fortnight while it is being read. One volume will be devoted to civil-service reform and will trace the steady growth of the movement from the year 1872 down to the present time. The new president will recommend putting an end to the agitation by giving every reformer a good fat office.

Nearly all the members of congress and the heads of the several departments will attend the reception at the residence of Congressman Cameron Bayne, at Bellevue, in the One-hundred-and-thirteenth ward, next Monday evening. A special pneumatic car has been provided, which will leave for Pittsburgh one hour after the adjournment of the senate, and return at midnight.

Miss Martha Andrews, first assistant postmaster-general, has gone to Idaho on one week's vacation.

Kalak Kanawha, representative from the Bermuda islands in the last congress, has been elected without opposition to the United States senate.

A patent has been issued to Hiram B. Smith, of Worcester, Mass., for a ballometer whereby the speed of a balloon can be measured more accurately than by the present method. The measurement is made automatically by the pressure of the air current upon a plate of sensitive platinum whose "resistance" has previously been measured by an airometer. The platinum connects with an electro-thermal indicator which records the distance in feet.

Hiah Sin, the celebrated Chinese Methodist Episcopal minister, is now at the capital. He is anxious to have a Chinese Methodist Episcopal church established in the United States for the conversion of his countrymen scattered through the land.

New York

New York, Jan. 1, 1933.—Last evening after a stormy debate, the city government decided to sell at public auction the long-discussed Brooklyn bridge. Parties from South America are now in the city ready to purchase the bridge. They propose to place it over the American river at St. Manuels and use it both for railroad and general purposes. If they succeed in buying it, it will be removed almost entire in aerial truck cars, with the exception of the piers, which will have to be moved singly. The bridge has been used comparatively little for many years, the aerial transfer cars taking its place.

Early this morning two unknown thieves stole a private balloon and from it entered through the sky-light of Edward Bliss & Sons' wholesale silk house. They loaded up with some \$10,000 worth of goods and were making off when their movements attracted the attention of the police in patrol car No. 71, who soon overtook them. While the officers were boarding the balloon the thieves escaped in the parachute, leaving their plunder behind. They were fired at but escaped.

The City Water company, it is thought, will have to extend their pipes to the St. Lawrence river, in order to meet the demand for water. The Condensing Sea Water company is supplying admirable fresh sparkling water, but so many people are prejudiced against the use of what was originally salt water, that the rival company is doing by far the larger business.

Yachting sports, which gradually died out after balloons came so extensively into

use, will be revived again as soon as winter is over. The latest novelty is a yacht attached to an aerial car. By the use of an electric apparatus the one can be hoisted on board the other; that is to say the balloon can be lowered into the yacht and folded up or the yacht taken up into the balloon. Sailing or floating is optional with the fortunate possessor of this new style "traveller."

Workmen in excavating Washington street today came upon the former foundation of the elevated railroad that made such a stir among the traveling public when first introduced. This road once had lines almost all over the city, and extended to what was then called Harlem.

An Exciting Aerial Combat

Porto Del Fuego, January 1, 1933. The first contest in the war which Russia, in accordance with her traditional policy of attacking her inferiors in strength, causelessly declared against Patagonia, has resulted in a triumph for this nation. Yesterday afternoon the Patagonian aerial man-of-war Bona Maria, commanded by Capt. Rohrbacher, late of the United States navy, returning from a short cruise, in sight of this port, and desried a large war vessel coming directly toward her. By aid of the double reflecting telescope Capt. Rohrbacher saw at first sight that it was the Russian man-of-war Volcano. While he was still gazing an electric shell exploded within a few feet. This was the signal for action. The electric batteries were charged at once and shells rammed into the dynamite howitzer. A spherical shell went booming and hissing through the air and exploded in the safety network of the Volcano. Before giving the enemy time to recover Captain Rohrbacher followed up his advantage by sending a 250-pound rocket through the gas-container of the Volcano. The latter reeled to and fro as if in distress, and spread her wings as if intending to fly. She flew a mile or two, and then, with iron sheaths spread to protect her works, rapidly returned to her former position. The Volcano came rushing down to collide with the Bona Maria, but the latter gracefully glided out of the way, and before the enemy could "face about" sent an electric shell against the upper sheeting. It exploded as soon as striking and left a large gap in the Volcano. The latter was evidently crippled and tried to back around so as to escape the fire of the Bona Maria. The

crew of the latter, seeing the condition of their opponent, gave three cheers, and the Patagonian vessel seemed to open every battery at once. The Russian ship ran out its safety parachute and threw out signals of distress. "Haul down that flag or I'll let daylight through you," shouted Captain Rohrbacher from the deck of the Bona Maria, which had now approached quite near the Volcano. Slowly, as if very reluctantly, the flag was lowered. A car containing Lieutenant Sample, of the Maria, and a corporal's guard then sailed to the Volcano and took charge of her. The Volcano was towed to the aerial station. She will be repaired at once and added to the Patagonian aerial fleet. During the fight she had eight men killed and fifteen severely wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant Skobeleff, a great-grandson of the czar's great great general of a century ago.

An Astonished Audience

Professor George Jillson announced over a week ago that he was about to exhibit an automaton so perfect in voice, gesture and facial expression, as compared with humanity itself, that the senses of hearing and seeing would be deceived. The exhibition took place in the private lecture room annexed to the technologic laboratory, some three hundred gentlemen being present. At the hour appointed Professor Jillson stepped upon the platform with Mr. Milton Goff, the lecturer of the evening. Mr. Goff called for a glass of water, drank thereof, wiped his lips, bowed to the audience and proceeded. He spoke with full, clear voice, excellent language, perfect intonation, pleasant reflexion, frequently advancing to the front of the desk, and by his earnest manner and graceful gesture impressed the audience with his vivid and minute descriptions. After he had continued for some fifteen minutes, Mr. John Lukkey, who has carefully studied the peculiarities of the world's progress for over four score years, begged leave to interrupt for the purpose of asking a question. Mr. Goff paid no attention, however, and Mr. Lukkey turned to the professor and requested that his question be answered. Still Mr. Goff talked on. The other gentlemen present now became indignant at the discourtesy to Mr. Lukkey. Finally, Prof. Jillson startled the audience by the statement that it was the automaton which was speaking, and that he had taken this

method of giving his first exhibition. Professor Jillson promises still more wonderful exhibitions of his invention in a few days, one feature being the teaching of a class in vocalization with examples of chromatic scale singing, trills, etc.

Advertisements of 1933

The forecaster's method of uniting veins, nerves, muscles and bones with artificial ears, noses, legs and arms, remains to be solved. A third crop of natural teeth is not unheard of but the dentist who can grow a new set in one minute will be rich over night.

NEW LIMBS—It is owing to the almost universal use of my Connecting Limbs that so few cripples are now seen upon our streets. My Legs and Arms can be adjusted to suit the wants of the people. I make a new one in six minutes to ensure a perfect fit, and can connect the veins, nerves, muscles, bones, etc., in a few minutes. I have just received a new stock of Ears and Noses, which I offer at low figures. Large Ears and Roman Noses are now very stylish. I take old Noses and Ears in exchange. Office hours, 12 to 12:30. Dr. Gallagher, 19,812 Penn avenue.

TEETH—THIRD CROP—We are prepared to produce a third crop of natural teeth in fifteen minutes where the person has any gums left to which we can apply our latest invention. Our professor, Flower, is now making experiments which will reduce the time to one minute. Testimonials of people who have a third, and even fourth, crop of natural teeth can be seen at our office. Fundenbing & King, Scott street, East Pittsburg.

WANTED—All parents to send their nurslings to Lloyd's tropical Baby Incubator. This Institution takes entire charge of children between the ages of four days and two and one-half years. The management have brought their business to such a high state of perfection that they are willing to guarantee parents against the death, after the first two weeks, of any child placed in their care. Their record is that only three of the 12,000 babies placed in their charge in the last four years have died. Apply at the office. 2154 Sharnsburg street. 600th ward.

BUTLERITES NOTICE—The Pittsburg & Butler Pneumatic Tube Line will shoot cars to Butler through their tube every seven minutes, commencing to-day. Only one way station by this route—Perrysville. Whole time consumed in being shot to Butler, including the Perrysville stop, 3

minutes. The comfort of passengers is especially attended to.

THE CONDENSED SUNLIGHT COMPANY—The (potassio absorptive system) announces the absolute perfection of its marvelous invention, and a new illuminator is given to the world, or rather the subjection of the oldest has been effected. It is a complete success and the patent is worth billions. We predict that the stock, which is only \$500,000,000, will be quoted in the thousand millions as soon as it is listed. A limited amount for sale at par.

Current News Items—1883

After the imaginations of Pittsburgers had been fired with events a century hence, they could read some spicy social items of the current day as may be seen by the following:

Female Cutter

Last night about nine o'clock sounds of a fight and a woman's voice, pleading, "For God's sake stop," were heard in a room occupied by John Tanner and his wife Fannie, in a house occupied by Mrs. George W. Tenny, at 155 Second avenue. Tanner is a blacksmith, and is employed at D. W. C. Carroll's boiler works, while his wife goes out by the day to work for a Miss Reynolds on Tenth street. Fannie has been in the habit of drinking a great deal, but at Tanner's solicitation she signed the pledge some time ago, but has failed to keep it, and the result has been a general row almost every day, on which occasions he would invariably give her a pair of black eyes, he blaming her for being unfaithful to him. Last night it was the same old story; but before commencing operations on her, he handed her a razor and told her to "go and kill herself;" but she did not have any intention of doing anything of the kind, and instead of that proceeded to carve him in first class style. She formed almost a complete circle around his leg, in fact, cutting it all around clear into the bone. He staggered down stairs crying out that he was cut. Word was sent to the station and Lieut. O'Brien and Officer Kelly went to the house and took her into custody, and procured a stretcher and carried Tanner to the Central station. The cut is about two inches deep, and while a most painful one is not dangerous. The woman is about forty years of age, and says that she goes out every day to work, and that since Christmas he has been abusing her, and that his treatment of her has become unbearable, and last night she had been

drinking some. He commenced his old tricks, and she resolved to put a stop to it. He was very anxious to shield her from any harm in the matter, but this morning Lieutenant Duane made an information against her for felonious assault and battery, and she was lodged in jail to await the result of his injuries, while Dr. Oldshue started out to see if he could not get him into one of the hospitals.

Difficulty with a Policeman

Last night Lieutenant Duane and Officer Shafer were arresting two parties for acting disorderly on Penn avenue, and while on their way to the station-house, a man named Scott came behind Officer Shafer, and jumping on him attempted to rescue one of the prisoners. In the scuffle that ensued Scott caught Officer Shafer's nose between his teeth and bit the end of it clear through. He then got away, and as soon as the officer succeeded in having his nose dressed they started in pursuit of him, and after hunting for him some time captured him and took him down. He was hidden away by the employees of Shoenberger's mill for over two hours before the officers were enabled to get on to him. This morning Lieutenant Duane made an information against him for mayhem, and he was lodged in jail to await the result of Shafer's injuries.

Crowing Dog

A canine in Tennessee received special notice:

A man down in Tennessee has a dog that crows like a rooster; at least so the Tennessee Sentinel says. Some two years ago the dog began to practice his art, just as he had heard the roosters, and every morning as regularly as could be kept up the practice, until now he is an expert crower. He goes through all the motions of a rooster, raising his head and bringing it lower down as he completes the crow. This story is also vouched for by the local clergyman.

ANTI-DEPRESSION NOTE

THE DALLEES, Ore.—Rather than give up Lady Nicotine, whom he wedded 50 years ago, C. H. "Pop" Endicott, supervisor of instrumental music in The Dalles schools, told the school board he would resign.

The rule was modified to permit smoking in the home and the popular instructor was retained—with an advance in salary.
—Salt Lake Tribune.

Inception of Scientific Agriculture in the United States

During the administration of Grover Cleveland the agricultural interests of the United States were recognized for the first time through the appointment of a cabinet officer, Norman J. Colman of Missouri. Agriculture waited exactly a century before the farmers had a representative at the President's table. The portfolios of Secretary of State, Postmaster General, Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War have existed since the administration of Washington. The Secretary of the Navy dates from the time of John Adams, the Secretary of the Interior from the time of Zachary Taylor, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor from the time of Roosevelt. In 1913 the Department of Commerce and Labor was divided into two separate departments, Commerce and Labor.

The first Commissioner of Agriculture, Isaac Newton, issued the first report of the Department of Agriculture in 1862. \$60,000 was appropriated to run the Department from July 1, 1862, to July 30, 1863, of which \$25,657.73 was unexpended. Commissioner Newton, however, requested an appropriation of \$130,000 to meet expenses of his department from July 30, 1863, to July 4, 1864, "deemed a low estimate" and rightly so, for in 1931 the Department of Agriculture spent \$296,865,945.

In the early days of the Department, it is apparent that there was an attempt to curtail expenses as evidenced by the following from "Perley's Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis:"

Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, was placed at the head of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office by President Lincoln, and in due time he became the head of the newly created Department of Agriculture. He was an ignorant, credulous old gentleman, quite rotund about the waistband, with snow-white hair and a mild blue eye. Educated a Quaker, he had accumulated some property by keeping an ice-cream saloon in Philadelphia, and he then established a farm, from which he obtained his supplies of cream. At Washington he was known as "Sir Isaac," and many anecdotes were told at his expense. One year, when the expenditures of his department had been very great, and the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture called on him to ascertain how he had used up so much money, Sir Isaac spluttered and talked learnedly, and at last concluded by saying: "Yes, sir; the expenses have been very great, exorbitant; indeed, sir, they have exceeded my most sanguine expectations." The Chairman was not satisfied. Looking over Sir Isaac's estimate for the year, it was found he had made requisition for five thousand dollars to purchase two hydraulic rams. "Them, gentlemen," said Sir Isaac, "are said to be the best sheep in Europe. I have seen a gentleman who knows all about them, and we should by all means secure the breed." Some wag had been selling Sir Isaac, and, much to his disgust, the Committee struck out the five-thousand-dollar item.



Washington on Political Parties

Excerpts from his Farewell Address, September 17, 1796.

* * * In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views.

One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You can not shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

* * * I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual, and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passion. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume. * * *

